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The Daily Commercial.

The Campaign.

Nothing, save the bad luck of SIGEL, has occurred to change the prospects. LEE is said to occupy a strong position, which he is making stronger by fortifying. A person who claims to have lately escaped from Richmond, reports that LEE has been reinforced from the South, and that the rebels have confidence in his ability to successfully resist GRANT in any future attempt to advance.

General GRANT is said to be preparing to advance as soon as the roads are in a condition to allow him to resume active operations. Notwithstanding LEE's firm resolve to make a stand, GRANT "proposes to move on him," and he will continue to do so as often as LEE makes a stand. To enable him to go through with the work, the Government will order a draft on the first of July for 300,000 men.

We have nothing further from neither BUTLER nor SHERMAN.

Villanously False Reports.

The Associated Press Bureau in New York, where are made up the reports sent to the Press throughout the country, has need to reform itself. It would seem that no one but an idiot or scoundrel would think of sending broad-cast the coinages of the *World* newspaper. And yet it is done often. That the *World* is a habitual, undisguised coinef of sensation despatches, having no pretense to the truth, the Press agency ought to know. If it does not know it, then its stock of intelligence is very small. If it does, and still gives currency to the *World's* falsehoods, then its stock of honesty is smaller.

It required not a thimble full of brains to detect the baseness of the *World's* last coinage, to circulate which the Associated Press agent at New York lent his universal and instantaneous means yesterday. It was to the effect that President LINCOLN had issued a Proclamation fixing a day for drafting 400,000 men, another for fasting and prayer, because of the disastrous termination of the Virginia campaign. The underling or principal who put this villanous coinage on the wires is either too great an idiot or scoundrel for the place he occupies, and we recommend that Mr. CRAIG "move on him at once."

Mr. CRAIG, in a subsequent dispatch, said that the story "was not received at his agency," and that he "had no knowledge or belief in its authenticity." It was not "received at" Mr. CRAIG's agency, how was it happen that the fabrication was sent from it? Was it home-made? Who was the fabricator? Was it the same scamp who, a few nights ago, deliberately stole from the wires our special dispatches? Was it the same villain who, a few nights after, strangled, or kept from us, another special dispatch of two thousand words? Was it the same scoundrel who, in various ways, is doing so much to bring the Associated Press and telegraph into disrepute? We think he is just the fellow.

Give us no more bogus reports. They have been too plentiful of late; quite as good, however, as much else that we could name, were we to particularize concerning the system to which we are tied.

If the agency chooses to send forward transparent falsehoods, is the Press to whom they are sent bound to give them publicity? Is it not, rather, bound to discriminate and withhold them—at least to exercise some judgment in the use of them? We grant that the Press dispatches have generally been fair and discriminating; but since it has commenced telegraphing the falsehoods of the *World*, every press ought to be on its guard. No indorsement can make reports, resting solely on that paper's word, worthy of belief. So let us have no more of them, and we would be glad to have the reformation extend to a thousand other things connected with the Press dispatches.

We understand that the Government has commenced a thorough investigation into the origin of the forgery. The Inland Telegraph Office, in this city, was closed yesterday afternoon by the Provost Marshal, all the books and papers seized, and the manager, superintendent, operators, and clerks started under a guard for Washington last night. We understand that the offices at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, have been closed by order of the Government.

We trust the investigation will go far enough, and proper punishment be inflicted on all who have been instrumental in originating or circulating the forgery. Whether the closing of the Inland Office here has any connection with the bogus proclamation, we are unable to say.

Late Military News Item.

The *Herald's* correspondent from above Chester Junction, Va., May 14th, gives an account of the advance of our forces under Gens. Smith and Gilmore upon Richmond. The concerted flank movement was executed which placed Gilmore in a position to flank and take a line of the rebel entrenchments stretching from the west of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad to the James river.

A second line into which the enemy retreated, was the next day attacked and found to be much stronger. It was finally carried by storming and the rebels were finally driven into an enclosed work at the left. It was expected that they would be easily dislodged from their position when it was believed our forces would be west of all fortifications with a clear road open to Richmond, only about eight miles off.

A Baltimore letter reports the passage through there of a great number of troops to reinforce Grant, 6,000 or 8,000 passed through yesterday.

There is not the slightest truth in the rumor that Stuart's cavalry has made a raid within our lines.

The draft in the Second Congressional District and the balance of King's county is fixed for Thursday.

The Harper's Ferry bridge on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was washed away yesterday by a freshet. The repairs will consume several days.

A Newbern letter states that Lee is drawing all the rebel forces in North Carolina to his relief and that rebel troops from the South are continually passing over the North Carolina Railroads to reinforce him.

Petersburg papers are quite despondent, though claiming victories.

The loss of seven Brigadiers and forty Colonels is admitted, indicating a heavy loss of enlisted men.

Prisoners say that according to Richmond gossip Lee's loss was terrible.

Beauregard, it is said, had, by shrewd strategy, got his force by ours and went into Richmond, perhaps to Lee.

The *Herald's* report from Washington at midnight 16th says Grant had everything in readiness last night for an early assault to-day and there is no doubt another severe fight will soon come off.

If Lee has been massing his troops on the right, and the engagement, when it comes, must be east of Spottsylvania Court House.

Captured officers say Lee had to run to escape capture when Hancock attacked Ewell and Johnston on Friday.

Richmond papers of the 16th are received. The city was greatly excited and the home guard were all out.

Lee, in a dispatch dated the 11th, claims a victory.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the damage to the railroad by Sheridan is repaired.

The rebel force in Southwestern Virginia has retreated from Chresharsburgh eight miles west of Lynchburg.

The New York *Post's* Belle Plain correspondent says:—

Reinforcements for Gen. Grant are steadily forwarded. To-day five steamers loaded with troops have arrived at this point. Among the regiments are the 107th Pennsylvania veterans, the 11ith Vermont, heavy artillery 2,230 strong, and the 3d New Jersey battery, 170 men, with six guns.

During the past week 15 batteries have left Washington for the front, and others are coming, including one with 250 men from the West.

Steamers loaded with wounded are constantly leaving here. Probably 10,000 have left since Friday last.

From 1 to 3 o'clock this p. m. very heavy firing was heard in the direction of the field, but it has now subsided.

Remarkable Case of Disease.

DIED.—On Monday morning, the 16th inst., JOHN MCELFRESH, Esq., of Allegheny city, in the 51st year of his age.

In consequence of great exposure during the winter season, about five years since, Mr. McElfresh, was attacked with a severe pleurisy, from which he never entirely recovered, and which resulted in obscure disease of the chest. For the two last years he suffered intensely from pain and difficulty of breathing, obliging him to be constantly on one side.

A few weeks since he consulted Dr. Speer, in relation to his case, who gave it as his opinion that a large quantity of matter was effused in the left side, and that a surgical operation would be necessary to draw it off; as attending the only hope of relief, though his system was so much exhausted as to render the result doubtful.

With great firmness he submitted to the operation, which was performed by the Doctor on the 7th inst., assisted by Dr. Shaw. Ninety ounces of matter were drawn from his side, and at the three subsequent dressings, eleven, eight and nine ounces, with what escaped from the second during the two days before his death, over two gallons and a half, in nine days. If the operation had been performed some months earlier, he would in all probability have recovered.

Mr. McElfresh was a well informed man, of active business habits, and greatly esteemed for his integrity and social character. He was a consistent professor of religion, and died in the hope of a happy immortality.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1864. NO. 212.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Attack on Charleston.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Important Land Grants.

RUSSIA AND OUR IRON-CLADS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 18.

The Attack on Charleston.

The statement that a recent attack on the rebels, at Charleston, was made in pursuance of orders received from Washington, is incorrect. The land and naval commanders acted upon their own responsibility., with a view, as is supposed, of feeling the enemy, and seeing how many troops were left in garrison there.

Senate Confirmations.

The Senate to-day confirmed Charles Hale, editor Boston *Advertiser*, as Consul-General to Egypt, without discussion. Lieut. Col. Richard Delafield was confirmed as Brigadier General and Chief Engineer of the army.

Chas. H Upton, from Virginia, was confirmed as Consul to Geneva, Switzerland. Large numbers of Commissaries of Subsistence, Assistant Quartermasters, Assistant Surgeons, Aids, Postmasters, and other minor officers were confirmed, as were also over one hundred promotions in the regular army.

Railroad Grants from Senate.

The Senate to day passed a bill amendatory to the Grand Rapids and Traverse Bay Railroad land-grant b ll. It makes the road to run from Fort Wayne, through the township of Sturgis and by way of Grand Rapids to Traverse Bay. Lands are to be selected within twenty miles instead of fifteen. The Senate also passed the House bill giving lands to Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, and authorizing the Dubuque and Sioux City Company to change their line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, and giving the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River and the Davenport and Council Bluff Companies permission to change their routes and connect them by branch lines so as to join the Iowa branch of the Pacific Railroad. All lands under the bill are selected within twenty miles instead of fifteen.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

Russia and Our Iron-Clads

The Russian Admiral Sexoffski has made a most important and interesting report to his government on monitor iron clads, which he pronounces equal, if not superior, to the best French or English armored vessels. The report concludes as follows: Monitors like all other specimens of ship building at the present time, have their defects, and are not easily managed. They are unsuited for passages of long duration. For fight against fortresses they are nearly useless; and notwithstanding this, I boldly asserted that not only eight months ago, when we commenced their construction, but at the present time, after all experiments and latest inventions, it is difficult to designate any other system for constructing coast vessels more useful for the defense of Cronstadt from a sea attack; to navigate narrow and shallow channels; and particularly is there no system more suitable to the means of construction than we built in Russia in the summer of 1863. The monitors being constructed at the Petersburg yards undoubtedly are not in a condition to cope with Cherbourg or take Portsmouth, but they will do their part of duty, and will prevent an unmolested bombardment of fortifications of the Port of Cronstadt, which are so important to Russia.

THE BOGUS DISPATCH.

REWARD FOR ITS AUTHOR.

Sensation Journals Suppressed.

Editors and Proprietors Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
NEW YORK, May 18.

By order of the President, the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce* have been suppressed, and the editors and proprietors arrested and imprisoned. The *Herald* printed an edition of twenty thousand before discovering it, and then suppressed the papers. The *Times* and *Tribune* detected the forgery promptly.

NEW YORK, May 18.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, a fraudulent proclamation, signed by the President, was delivered in manuscript to each of the editors of the morning papers in this city. By direction of the Executive Committee of the Associated Press, and with the approval of the publishers of the *Journal of Commerce*, *Tribune*, *Express*, *World*, *Times and Herald*, the Association will pay a reward of $1,000 for such evidence as may lead to the conviction of the author of the above-named fraudulent document.

D. H. CRAIG,
Gen. Agent for Ass'd Press.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The second edition of the *World* of to-day says: "The *World*, in common with the *Journal of Commerce*, and all the other daily morning papers, was made the victim of a malicious hoax by some unknown villain, who, imitating the manifold copy of the Associated Press, sent around the extraordinary Proclamation, which appeared in our columns this morning. Supposing it was all right, the night editor published it in good faith, and its falsity was not discovered by us this morning until the edition was nearly worked off."

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

DANISH AFFAIRS.

Germany will Agree to an Armistice.

SANDY HOOK, May 18.

The Persia, from Liverpool the 7th, via Queenstown the 8th, has arrived.

LONDON, May 8.—Consols closed yesterday, after official hours, at 89⅞@90.

A Berlin paper says that the Germans will agree to an armistice on condition that Denmark will raise the blockade and give up aliens. They have Jutland. The war contribution has been paid.

The Paris bourse was firmer and closed yesterday at 83@85 for rents.

LIVERPOOL, 7.—Breadstuffs generally firmer under the feeling that England will be dragged into the Danish war. Wheat 1@2d ₱ cwt. Red Western, 8@8s. Southern, 8@9. Corn 3@4d dearer, mixed is held at 29s. Pork steady. Beef quiet and unchanged.

LONDON.—Breadstuffs steady. Wheat 41@43s. Flour 28s and 6d@28s and 6d.

LONDON, Saturday Evening 7th.—Consols closed at 90⅝@90⅞ for money. American stocks, Illinois, 26@29 discount; Erie 58@60. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains at 9 ₱ cent.

The Defenses of New York Harbor.

Importance of Newberne's Capture.

NEW YORK, May 18.

During the past three months, about sixty pieces of cannon (ten and fifteen-inch rifled and smooth-bore) have arrived in Jersey City, for the defense of New York harbor. This morning five more arrived, and will be mounted at Fort Richmond.

By holding Newberne, the place just captured by Gen. Crooks, it cuts off communication between Richmond and the rich western counties of Wythe, Bland, Giles, Wyoming, Monroe, M'Dowell and others.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch states that four military posts in the North-west have been named in honor of Generals Wadsworth, Rice, Stevenson and Alexander Hays.

DAMAGES REPAIRED.

BALTIMORE, May 18.

The damage to Harper's Ferry bridge, caused by the recent freshet, will be fully and substantially repaired by Friday morning next, for the transfer of all freight trains.

St. Louis Spring Races.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—In the stock dealers' division, mile heats, two in three, the premium and stakes, amounting to about $1,000, drew eight fine dollars, mile heats, last three in five, was won by "Joe Lewis" in the first two heats, and "Shedaddle," in the last. Time, 1:46½, 1:45½, 1:47, 1:45½, 1:46½.

FROM THE ARMY.

Supplies Kept Up.

GENERAL SIGEL'S LOSS 600.

FROM BUTLER'S COLUMN.

NEW YORK, May 18.

A *Tribune* special, dated, Headquarters, May 18th, says: The enemy still holds his line northwest of Spottsylvania. A full supply of rations to our men is kept up, and there will be no delay on that account.

Breckinridge's and other rebel forces have not joined Lee, but are kept busy guarding Lee's communications

The *Tribune's* correspondent with Sigel says that Sigel's loss was six hundred, and that of the rebels one thousand.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Butler's headquarters on Friday says, to an inquiry from Gen. Butler, Admiral Lee gave as the reason of the delay of the fleet in co-operating that owing to shoal water in Trent river, the draft of the monitors and rebel torpedoes it would be very difficult, if not impracticable, at present to get up as high as Doctor Howlett's farm. The rebels occupy the left bank of the James river and interfered with his movements. Subsequently, however, the Admiral advanced with the intention of going as far as possible.

THE NEXT CONFLICT!

Lee Largely Reinforced.

300,000 MEN TO BE DRAFTED.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

Information received at the War Department leaves no doubt that the rebels are receiving large reinforcements from the South to Lee's army. Both armies are actively preparing for the next conflict. The weather is good for military operations.

It is reported that an order will be issued tonight for a draft for 300,000 men. The time fixed for the draft is the 1st of July.

The rebel prisoners captured by Gen Grant have been sent north by steamer.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

Although this morning there was no official promulgation of the fact, it is confidentially asserted by knowing Congressional friends of the Administration that a draft has been determained on to call for 300,000 more troops.

FROM GENERAL SIGEL.

Meets the Enemy—Fights—is Beaten—Retreats.

GEN. CROOKS WHIPS THE ENEMY.

General Sigel has been heard from. He has not got on well. Sunday last, according to a bulletin from Secretary Stanton, he fought the forces of Generals Echols and Imboden, near Breckinridge, at New Market. The enemy's forces were superior in numbers, and Sigel gradually withdrew from the battle field and recrossed the Shenandoah, having lost five pieces of artillery, about six hundred killed and wounded, and five hundred prisoners, but bringing all his trains and all the wounded that could be transported from the field.

He states that in consequence of his long line, and the trains which had to be guarded, he could not bring more than six regiments into the fight, besides artillery and cavalry, and that the enemy had about seven thousand infantry, besides other arms, and that his retrograde movement to Strasburg was effected in perfect order, without any loss of material or men.

This would indicate that Johnston has spared a portion of his force to assist Lee.

Gen. Crooks has done his work well. He has fought three battles near Newbern with the forces under Generals Morgan, Palmer and Jos. A Jenkins, gaining a complete victory over the enemy. The enemy lost six hundred killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners, Gen. A. G. Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded. Our loss is 400 in killed and wounded. A large railroad bridge over the New river at New-ern, with several railroad cars, was completely destroyed. Gen. Crooks was at Newbern on the 13th.

Crook and Averill's Expedition.

We have from a reliable source, news from the somewhat mysterious expedition of Generals Crook and Averill, which set out from the Kanawha Valley, about two weeks ago. They terribly mauled the rebel guerillas, raiders and bushwhackers of south-western Virginia, under Sam Jones, A. G. Jenkins, and Morgan, (it is stated) near Newberne, Pulaski County, and utterly routed them after a severe engagement, in which we lost in killed and wounded four hundred men, killed and wounded and captured of the enemy, and took three hundred prisoners. The great railroad bridge across New River, has been destroyed, and the road torn up for some distance. Newberne is situated on the old roads from Richmond, and is in a rich country that has hitherto escaped the desolations of war. It is from this region that a large part of the supplies of Lee's army have been drawn. Here the impressing officers have had a fine field for their labors. The loss of this country is a damaging blow to the rebels.

Generals Crooks and Averill have sufficient force to move upon Lynchburg, if that is the programme, or to stay where they are. We are entirely in the dark as to their instructions, we shall not venture a prediction as to their movements.

Newberne is situated a few miles from the railroad. The nearest railroad depot is that of Dublin, which is one hundred and five miles from Lynchburg and ninety-nine from Bristol, which is the point to which the rebels have been running cars in East Tennessee. Dublin is situated on the New River, twenty-nine miles from Knoxville.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS---2D SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

SENATE.—The House bill fixing the pay of officers on the Lieutenant General's staff was passed. It places them on footing with staff officers of army corps.

The bill to regulate the public printing was taken up and amended by suspending the printing of the report of proposals received and contracts made for carrying the mails. The bill was then passed.

HOUSE.—The Secretary of the Treasury replied to the House resolution that a man named Garnett had been dismissed from position on learning he had been in the rebel service. He had been recommended by Hon. J. C. Underwood, Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia.

Mr. GARFIELD asked leave to introduce a bill for the more speedy banishment of guerrillas. Objected to by Mr. Eldridge, of Wis., and Ross, of Ill.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House took up the Indian Appropriation bill. Various amendments were made, but of no special importance. The Committee rose and the bill was reported to the House, but was not acted upon.

Adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 18, 1864.

Money active at 5@7 ₱ cent.—chiefly 6. Sterling unsettled and firmer; first class bills are quoted at 197@198 for currency. Gold is more active, and firmer; opening at 184, declining to 182, and closing firm at 183. The total exports of specie to-day were $900,000.

Stocks lower. Government stocks continue firm.

U S 6's, '81, coup	114⅞	Reading	145
5-20's, coupons	107	Mich. Southern	100
Gal & Chicago	133½	M. S. guar	141
C & Q	182	Ill Cent Scrip	134½
C & R	134½	Del & Hud'sn gh	179
M & P D C	70	P Ft W & C	121
Toledo & Wabash	72½	Erie	116
Hudson	156	Erie Pref	108¾
Harlem	26 0	N Y Central	134½

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.

COTTON—1@2 cents higher, with more doing at 88@89c for Middling Uplands, and 86c for Low Middling.

FLOUR—State and Western 5@10c better, and quiet. $7 20@7 30 for Extra State, $7 45@7 60 for Extra R. H. O., and $7 65@8 35 for Trade Brands—market closing steady.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 26@$1 27 for State, and $1 25@1 29 for Western.

WHEAT—Active, and 1@2c better, $1 56 for Milwaukee, and $1 67@1 70 for Western Red Western. Included in the sales are 145,000 bush to arrive at $1 59@1 60 for Chicago Spring, and $1 60@1 62½ for Milwaukee Club.

CORN—2c better.

PETROLEUM—Higher. Crude 30@30½. Refined, in bond, 59c.

PORK—Firmer, with a good demand at $26 26 for Mess, $25 50@25 75 for old do, $26 75@27 00 for new do, and $25 50@25 75 for prime Mess. $23@24 for old and new prime, and $27 for prime Mess.

BACON SIDES—Dull and nominal.

LARD—More active and higher at 13¼@14½c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 18.

FLOUR—Firm, and advanced 25c.

WHEAT—Firm; advanced 1@1½c; No. 1, $1 29½, and No. 2 $1 26@1 26½.

CORN—Firm, and advanced 2@3c; sales at $1 11@1 12.

OATS—Firm, and advanced 1@c; sales at 69@ [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 55,000 bus; Corn, 34,000; Oats, 20,000. Shipments—130,000 bus Flour, 51,000 bus Corn, 19,000 bus Oats.

Important Southern News.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE GREAT BATTLES.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 12.]

The city was full of excitement yesterday. As the local forces were out, and the printers were called to the front, we are unable to give a very full account of affairs as they transpired; but we think that all the important intelligence relative to the movement upon Richmond is given below:

FROM GENERAL LEE—ENEMY AGAIN REPULSED.

The following gratifying intelligence from General Lee was received at the War Department yesterday:

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, *via* Guiney's, May 11.—*The Honorable Secretary of War:*—General Grant's army is intrenched near the spot where it encamped on Friday night. Skirmishing occurred yesterday and to-day, each army endeavoring to discover the position of the other. To-day the enemy shelled our lines, and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on our left, held by General R. H. Anderson.

The last, which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate; some of the enemy leaping over the breastworks. They were easily repulsed, except in front of General Doles' brigade, where they drove our men from their position, and from a four-gun battery there posted. The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was re-established and the battery recovered.

A large body of the enemy moved around our left on the evening of the 9th, and took possession of the road about midway between Shady Grove Church and the Court House. General Early, with Hill's corps, drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners.

Thanks to a merciful Providence, our casualties have been small.

Among the wounded are Brigadier General's Hayes and H. H. Walker.

R. E. LEE.

It would seem that the enemy have changed their plan of operation on the south side of the river. The following dispatch from General Ransom was the first intimation of the change:

DRURY BLUFF, May 11.—The enemy fell back last night from their position yesterday toward the James River, apparently in some haste. Their pickets have appeared in large numbers on James River in the vicinity of Howlett's and Dutch Gap on the south side.

R. RANSOM, Jr.

Shortly after the reception of this intelligence it was rumored that the enemy were crossing to this side of the river, but their movement of this character had occurred up to yesterday afternoon, when this dispatch was received from Gen. Hoke:

CHAFFIN'S FARM, May 11th.—The enemy's pickets do not extend far this side of Howlett's house. They are not opposite COX's wharf, as reported this morning, and there are no signs of crossing to this side.

Yesterday morning there were no Yankees at Port Walthall, nor along the line of the railroad or turnpike from that point to Petersburg.

Last night an official dispatch from the commanding officer at Petersburg announced the fact that Suffolk had fallen back to the river (Bermuda Hundred) and were intrenching.

Intelligence through our signal corps states that the enemy were cutting down trees and attempting to block up the river with them, upon the apprehension, probably, that the ironclads would try to pass.

The movement on the south side, as at first projected, is thus abandoned. The enemy have fairly retreated, by water, with the exception of reinforcing Grant or not is not known. If the Confederate Government really had any ironclads at Richmond now they would be very useful.

THE SPEAR RAID IN THE REAR OF PETERSBURG—EXPLOSION OF A GUNBOAT, ETC.

The noted Yankee marauder Spear had an exceeding rough time of it, after burning the railroad bridge over Nottoway river. He evidently was impressed with the idea, after the comparatively easy job he had of it there, that he would have nothing to do but to go on with his vandal operations on the line of the railroad and pleasure. Upon being earnestly entreated to spare the hotel at Stony Creek depot, which was kept by a widow lady, with a large family (Mrs. Fitzhugh) and children, and furnishing the sole means of their support, he yielded to the appeal, and the building was not burned. The dwelling and outhouses in the vicinity were also spared, because its conflagration would necessarily have extended to the hotel, but the latter building was pretty well riddled with shot.

Flushed with this success at Stony Creek, Spear pushed on, crossed Nottoway river, evidently making for the Meherrin bridge, and leaving the bridge over the Nottoway to be destroyed upon his return. But upon reaching Harrell's shanks he found unexpectedly a considerable Confederate force drawn up to meet him, which gave him battle, and after a short conflict he was driven back with the loss of several of his command.

In the meantime, the 59th and 26th Virginia regiments, and a company of the Holcombe South Carolina Legion, all under the command of Colonel Tabb, had reached Nottoway river bridge, and upon Spear's return, they were prepared to receive him. A severe battle ensued, which lasted four hours. This was Sunday.

By means of their artillery (several pieces) the enemy succeeded in destroy the bridge, but they were afterward so severely punished that they had to send in a flag of truce to ask permission to bury their dead, which they were allowed to do. The fight was then renewed in an easterly direction, on the north side of the river. Their loss must have been pretty heavy. Our loss was four killed. The number wounded we have not yet learned.

On Monday, at 12 o'clock, Spear and his command were at the farm of Major B. W. Belches, and helped themselves to four pieces of bacon in lieu of rations. They had destroyed Major B.'s handsome dwelling, his mill, his outhouses, and committed many other acts of devastation, as stated. Until Spear's line was particularly excited against Major B. because he heard that it was through the latter's instrumentality his movements had been reported.

At Jarratt's depot, besides the depot, water tanks, wood sheds, &c., they burned the residences of Mr. William Jarratt, H. Field, and others.

THE CAVALRY RAID—STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY—THEIR APPROACH TO THE CITY—FIGHTING NEAR THE CITY—CONFLICTING REPORTS.

The cavalry raid, numbering four thousand men, under Gens. Custer and Merrill, which was first heard from at Beaver Dam, arrived at Ashland yesterday morning, where a fight occurred, the particulars of which, given in the following telegram from Gen. Stuart:

HEADQUARTERS, ASHLAND, May 11, 6:30 a. m.

To General Bragg—General: The enemy reached this point last night, but were promptly whipped out after a sharp fight by Col. Munford (Fitz Lee's advance), killing and capturing a number.

Gen. Gordon is in the immediate rear of the enemy. I intersect the road the enemy is marching on at Yellow Tavern, the head of the turnpike, 25 miles from Richmond.

My men and horses are tired, hungry, and jaded, but all right.

J. E. B. STUART.

About 1 P. M. to-day General Stuart arrived in the enemy's rear on the Brook road, the General Gordon in their rear on the Mountain road. The two roads join at the Brook turnpike at Yellow Tavern, about six miles from Richmond; and the intention of the enemy was to come down the turnpike, cross the Brook Bridge, go around to the Meadow Bridge road, and thence down the Peninsula.

The plan was frustrated by the burning of the Meadow Bridge by our troops. The fact being discovered, the enemy turned their forces to beat General Stuart at Yellow Tavern, and go up the Brook or Mountain roads, or attack the battery at Brook turnpike, and cut their way through.

The former mode was tried, and about four o'clock on yesterday afternoon they attacked Gen. Stuart, who, with Generals Gordon and Wickham's brigades, repulsed them. The fight was a very hot one, lasting over an hour. Among our casualities was Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Pate and five Captains killed.

On their route from Ashland, Gen. Gordon, who was in their rear, attacked them three times, using them up badly each time.

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I was attacked this morning on the left by a battery of six rifled guns. Finding that my pieces on this side could not reach them, I put my men under cover, and they soon got tired shelling us. After things had quieted down, I had just got to my left, three quarters of a mile off, when a fleet of gunboats appeared in the river, and I was obliged to leave in double quick time, which got away, and driving back all the rest, save one, which I disabled. I started with twenty men on board her, when she took fire and sunk. The rest of my shots, I am told by the enemy, and burnt to the water's edge. The river here is now quite clear, but I am hard at work, &c.

AVERILL'S MOVEMENTS—FALLING BACK OF OUR FORCES.

Averill, it appears, is not in command of the forces which attacked General Jenkins at Dublin depot. He has gone with another portion of the command to Salisville, where, it is reported, he was defeated.

The force which made the attack on General Jenkins was under the command of General Crook, and was composed of twelve regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and fifteen pieces of artillery.

Our force, now under command of Colonel McCausland, has fallen back to Christiansburg, in Montgomery county, eighty miles west of Lynchburg.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT LYNCHBURG.

Forty-four officers and eight hundred and ninety-one privates, captured by General Lee at Parker's Store on Tuesday last, arrived in Lynchburgh Saturday afternoon.

Among the officers are one colonel, ten majors, fourteen captains and twenty-seven lieutenants, representing twenty regiments, from Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan and Indiana. Two or three of them belong to the regular army. Many of these officers were captured in the fights around Richmond in 1862, and were recognized by Lt. Shinn, Assistant Provost Marshal in that city, who once had charge of them on Belle Isle. The officers and privates all belonged to the 5th corps, commanded by Hancock. They are described as a decidedly genteel set of Yankees, and conducted themselves while passing thro' the streets with more propriety than usual.

Miscellaneous.

FUNERAL OF JEB. STUART.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 11th, says that General J. E. B. Stuart's funeral occurred on the 13th, in Richmond.

GEN. LEE'S COMMUNICATIONS.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 14th, has the following: "The enemy has taken possession of the road leading to Louisa Court House. The telegraph wires were all cut down to Lee's army, and intelligence is received by a very circuitous route."

PRISONERS IN THE LIBBY.—There were twenty-nine Yankee prisoners in the Libby Prison on the 11th inst.

THE EXPEDITION TO NEWBERN, N. C.—GOLDSBORO, N. C., May 9.—The expedition to Newbern returned on Sunday. It captured sixty-three men.

The Red River Disaster.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from New Orleans, on the 7th, gives the following additional chapter of disasters connected with the Red River expedition:

"The news from Red River this morning is not very pleasant. On the 5th instant, the John Warner, having on board the 56th Ohio Volunteers, re-enlisted veterans, with a number of other soldiers, was attacked by rebel infantry, artillery, and cavalry, this side of Alexandria. She was under convoy of two tin-clads—Nos. 8 and 15. After a sharp fight, in which the Warner and tin-clads were raked in every direction by shots and shell, the transport was compelled to surrender. A portion of the troops on board the Warner escaped on shore, and, marching down ten or twelve miles, succeeded in getting on board the steamboat Shreveport, which lay below, and thence to this place. The two tin-clads were shortly after compelled to surrender, in a sinking condition, a portion of their crews escaping to tell the story. It is reported that the rebels have a force of from ten to twelve thousand along Red River, this side of Alexandria, ready to bid defiance to beat the latter place, and it is said a force has been sent down thence to drive away the rebels who are thus infesting the shores of the river below."

Petroleum and the Excise Tax.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An article copied into your paper of yesterday, headed "New York Petroleum Market," makes the following statement:

There is now a stock of 40,000@75,000 bbls. of Crude, and 15,000@45,000 bbls. of Refined Petroleum in Pittsburgh alone, and the refiners there, we understand, are working night and day, in order to evade the proposed internal Tax Bill, which is expected will soon become a law *de facto*. The refiners it would appear, seem to have positive assurance that the Senate of the United States will concur in the Finance Committee's bill placing a tax of 20c ₱ gallon on Refined after a certain period. Meanwhile the Refiners are permitted to go to the Internal Revenue Office and obtain papers running on ninety days, to manufacture and remove quantities of Petroleum by paying the present tax of 10c ₱ gallon, which they cannot, will not, and intend not to refine for a much longer period. Papers or certificates, it is asserted, have been given to those Pittsburgh refiners for quantities varying from 5,000 up to 10,000 bbls. at a tax of 10c ₱ gallon, which it is well known that some, if not all of them, have no capacities to refine the quantities they received papers for, and that these will be obtained while those at a distance, who are less fortunate to secure the crude article, will be obliged to pay the "20c" tax, of 20c ₱ gallon. Can it be possible that members of Congress shut their eyes defiantly, and let shinplers bleed the nation in its trying hour of existence, by withholding their just dues from the public Treasury?

This cock-and-bull story may deceive certain innocent parties, but to one acquainted with the excise law, and the regulations under it, it could believe it for a moment. There is no doubt that many refiners are working full time, and are paying the tax on all they make, so as to escape the increased tax for the home market, and this they have a perfect right to do. But that any refiners have obtained, or would obtain papers from the officers of Internal Revenue, permitting them to refine oil at ten cents a gallon, after the increased tax put on, is simply *bosh*. Each refiner makes his return every ten days, under oath, and pays the tax the time for all oil removed for consumption and sale, and takes out a bond for any which has been removed for export; and this return must agree with the Inspections. A regular amount is kept at the office of Internal Revenue, with any refiner, in which he is charged with the amount inspected and returned, as manufactured under oath, and in which he is credited with the amount bonded for export, and the amount on which the tax is paid. Every gallon of oil manufactured after the tax is increased, will have to pay the increased duty. To suppose such a case as the above, the refiners would have to perjure themselves, and the Inspectors and officers of Internal Revenue, would have to connive at it.

W.

MEXICAN NEWS.—By a late arrival we learn that the Mexican Minister of Finance at Matamoras was making considerable progress in support of the Juarez Government. General Uraga is reported to have defeated three thousand French and Austrians, and the latter have retired to Monterey, in the following telegram from Gen. Stuart:

HEADQUARTERS, ASHLAND, May 11, 6:30 a. m.

To General Bragg—General: The enemy reached this point last night, but were promptly whipped out after a sharp fight by Col. Munford (Fitz Lee's advance), killing and capturing a number.

Gen. Gordon is in the immediate rear of the enemy. I intersect the road the enemy is marching on at Yellow Tavern, the head of the turnpike, 25 miles from Richmond.

My men and horses are tired, hungry, and jaded, but all right.

J. E. B. STUART.

About 1 P. M. to-day General Stuart arrived in the enemy's rear on the Brook road, the General Gordon in their rear on the Mountain road. The two roads join at the Brook turnpike at Yellow Tavern, about six miles from Richmond; and the intention of the enemy was to come down the turnpike, cross the Brook Bridge, go around to the Meadow Bridge road, and thence down the Peninsula.

The plan was frustrated by the burning of the Meadow Bridge by our troops. The fact being discovered, the enemy turned their forces to beat General Stuart at Yellow Tavern, and go up the Brook or Mountain roads, or attack the battery at Brook turnpike, and cut their way through.

The former mode was tried, and about four o'clock on yesterday afternoon they attacked Gen. Stuart, who, with Generals Gordon and Wickham's brigades, repulsed them. The fight was a very hot one, lasting over an hour. Among our casualities were Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Pate and five Captains killed.

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L NOTICES.

...ew Photograph Establ...
...n and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, ...Penn street.) Reception Rooms and ...floor. Operating Department un... Mr. Rosch, well known as one of ...al Photographers in the country. ...e of skilful and experienced assist... ...hs of every style and size, from the ...e life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water ...al attention given to copying old Daguer...herotypes, &c., to any size Photograph

...ee's Photograph Rooms, corner ...d Market streets, second and third stories, ...r Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Furniance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1864.

Another Draft.

Our special correspondent in the dispatch published yesterday, hinted that it was more than probable that another draft would soon be ordered to finish up the business now so successfully in hand. This view is confirmed by Secretary STANTON, who in a telegraphic note to Gen. DIX, dated yesterday, makes use of the following explicit language:

It is the policy of the Government to keep up the national forces until the rebellion is overthrown, and in order to provide against any inopportune reduction when the service of the hundred days' men, and those to fill up their place and all other reductions, will be ordered to take place on the first of July, by which time the new enrolment will be completed, No order is in force to that effect.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

It occurs to us that if the 50,000 hundred day men from Ohio and Indiana are of service to the Government, the true policy is to call out at once the entire militia of the North, or take steps to have other States do as they have done. To wait a day seems to be unwise. Bring the entire strength of the North into the field for the next hundred days. Meantime let the draft go on, the drafted men to be used if at the end of that time they are wanted. Why wait to see what the next hundred days will bring forth? Let the Government do whatever will insure the end in view, and place results beyond a contingency. New York, Pennsylvania and New England can do what Ohio and Indiana are so nobly doing. It will be shorter and every way cheaper to bring into the field the entire North at once, than by instalments. This has been the system too long. Have we not been sufficiently taught by experience?

More Men.

There has not been a time since the war began, when so much confidence was felt in the way men will be used as now; and although our ability to furnish them has somewhat diminished, there is an unusual willingness to respond to almost any call. The action of Ohio and Indiana is a prominent example, and we believe there would have been manifested equal promptness in the other States of the North had a call for short term men or the militia been made. We feel confident that such would have been the case in Pennsylvania, and we feel certain that there would have been created a feeling of emulation and patriotic rivalry that would have been productive of none other than the best of results.

Notwithstanding all that has been done, the prevailing sentiment now is in favor of *going through*, in the quickest time and by the shortest route. All that the people want to know is what will surely do the business, and that their contributions will be properly used. In the field we have a management that possesses the confidence of the country. In this respect, more could hardly be desired. In addition to this, the public sense detects the fact, that we have arrived at a stage of the war when we can perceive precisely what will do the work and crush the rebellion; and we see, too, that it can be done; hence the universal resolve that it shall be done, and the willingness to respond to the call for men to go and do it.

While there are many objections to calling out the militia, and to recruiting men for a brief period, it nevertheless is easier to obtain short term men than to obtain them for the war, or to reconcile ourselves to the draft. Drafting has done very little to fill up the ranks. It is difficult to become reconciled to it. On the contrary, a call on the militia, wherever it has been made, has been responded to with enthusiasm and in large numbers. These men are as good, and probably better, than the product of the draft. The only remaining question is the duration of service. This need not be a question of serious practical difficulty, for, since by numbers the war can be ended, the period of service required by making the call so broad, and by adopting measures for causing it be responded to promptly, as to render the shortest period sufficiently protracted.

The men are wanted at once. How can you obtain them so speedily as by calling out the militia or for short term men? By making the movement universal—by making it the great and sole business of the country—twenty days would place one hundred thousand men, perhaps twice that number, in the field. They would be new men, it may be said. Would not your conscripted or enlisted men be as new, and would not a majority of the drafted be unwilling soldiers?

It is not unlikely that the Government is now debating as to the best manner of getting more men. The only question is, how to get them? The men we have, and they belong to the nation in its struggle for existence. There is a rumor that another draft is contemplated. Were it to be ordered at the earliest day possible, it would take weeks to put the men in the field—much longer than it would take to bring out the militia or short-time men, recruited in the entire States which the right kind of a call from the President would create. Make the number you call for large enough; so that it will carry with it a certainty in the overwhelming preponderance which the response would give us—*and the response you will have.* It would be more difficult to get half enough than twice the number you need. The Government has but to act wisely to have the co-operation of the country.

A Furlough for Thirty Days.

It will be gratifying to persons having friends wounded in the recent battles of the Wilderness to learn that arrangements have been made that the wounded who are able to be so removed are to receive a furlough for thirty days, while the great part of those who are fit to travel will be forwarded to the hospitals or their respective States. Friends having seen the names of the wounded in the daily papers, have gone to Washington for the purpose of seeking them in the hospitals, and have as yet met with but little success. Until lists are prepared from the particular hospital a friend or reative is in, it is useless to go to Washington in search of or concerning him. As soon as possible full lists of the wounded will be published with the hospital designated. A large number have already gone home on furloughs, and the number will work admirably, as heretofore, no matter what promises were made by their friends, remaining in the hospital. Besides, the relatives of wounded soldiers have pledged themselves to return the precious charge at the expiration of the time, if it was only for a few days; but this will hardly be necessary for any such procedure, and petitioning and promises were unavailing. The giving the wounded soldier a furlough will do more towards restoring him to health in thirty days at home than sixty days would in the hospital. Not that he does not receive the same care, but when he is wounded, where he longs for home all the more, and when he longs for home all the care and attention bestowed upon him in the hospital avail but little. The wounded in the field know that if they do their share in the contest on the field, that should they be disabled they can go home, it will do more towards defeating the rebellion than a reinforcement of twenty thousand fresh troops.

NEWS FROM THE ADVERSARY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* indulges in the following, which is put under the head of "Presidential intrigues":

Messrs. Seward and Weed have arranged with Senator Harris, of the Republican national committee, that the Baltimore Convention shall not be postponed, but shall meet on the 7th of June, and that their influence to-some day in August or September. Lincoln's patronage will be used, to the last moment, in electing delegates, and in organizing the Convention. For the administration newspaper will be responsible, and the attempt will be made to fobt the President down to the moment of the adjourned Convention, if his eyes are once open to the fact, he will see that the movement is fatal to him. Senator Morgan is not without sagacity, and the Presidency or Vice-Presidency. Mr. Chase's particular friends have been urging a postponement of the Cleveland Convention to the 6th of June at Baltimore, in hopes of defeating the renomination and the ambitious Secretary to the Convention on the succeeding day. The Fremont camarilla relucted at this, and have broken with Pomeroy, Opdyke, Sevens & Co. Fremont is understood to adhere to the Cleveland Convention a letter declining a nomination, but vigorously attacking the Administration, and pronouncing the name of Grant. He awaits events. Nothing is so certain as that Lincoln must fall under these concerted enmities. A political anaconda is folding about him.

WHEN General George A. Stuart, formerly of Baltimore, was captured and brought to Gen. Hancock, the latter proffered his hand to his prisoner. Stuart, with a ridiculous assumption of dignity, refused the civility and replied that "Under the circumstances he did not permit him to shake hands." Hancock, keen, but courteous, was—"it is for the circumstances of your being at I offered my hand."

...of the Financial Committee of ...State Fair has to-day handed ... to the Sanitary Comm'n ...come.

What Has Been—What Is—and What is to Be!

A good many writers go into this fully, and tell about everything one can wish to know, about what has been, what is, and what is to be. The dissertations of a great majority of them, it is true, contain not so much as even a grain of sense, for the writers have as little real knowledge of what they pretend to know so much, as they have of what the man in the moon lives on. Another class of writers—carpet warriors generally—know an immense amount of theory, and have a smattering of practical facts. There is a certain value to their speculations, for we get at what, according to experience and appointed methods, is possible, and are assisted to form our own conclusions. Of this class of writers is "A VETERAN OBSERVER," in the New York *Times*, otherwise E. C. MANSFIELD, of Cincinnati, whose military education, habits of things and observation, qualify him to give an intelligent opinion, and to speculate wisely.

Having said this much, we give what the "Veteran" says:

There is no question, the rebels have been greatly deceived as to the force brought to bear upon them. Perhaps they did not believe all that has been constantly said in the Richmond papers; but, doubtless, they were not at all prepared to see the vast exhibition of strength which has enabled us to pour heavy armies on more than one point. They expected we should make one grand onset, and they thought that would be toward Richmond. Accordingly Virginia was filled with the best troops, and all that could be got together. Johnston has a large army, but not at all equal to Lee's. Our Generals have probably underrated Johnston's forces. The united commands of Johnston, Polk, Forrest and various detachments, probably make 100,000 men, and that is a formidable force. Behind the rocky spurs of the Cumberland mountains, such an army ought to make an obstinate, if not successful defence. But we are told against Johnston, that Sherman's flank at Dalton can be flanked on either side; and secondly, the line between him and Atlanta can be cut off, if he remains there—hence, if he does not defeat our army at once, he will retire upon Atlanta. That place is said to be surrounded with fortifications. Perhaps so; but fortifications are the last resources of war, and time overcomes them. Atlanta is the most important railroad point in the entire central South. Prior to the war it grew with immense rapidity, and from a small village it grew up to a flourishing town of 10,000 people. The rebels have no point of importance between that and Augusta and Charleston, (in regard to these materials and resources,) the most important point in the South. They have an immense manufactory of powder there, machine shops, &c. But we may safely assume that we shall not reach Augusta till all the main points of the war are decided.

The most quiet and unheralded movement of the campaign is that from the Kanawha. This has been in preparation for several weeks, and my information is, the column is thirty thousand strong, and has moved in two columns of Newbern, Virginia, near the New River. It must have reached that place, or some other point on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, before this letter reaches you. The rebels have no sufficient force in the Valley to resist it. Its immediate object is to destroy all the rebel communications through the South-western Valley of Virginia. This done, it may turn toward Lynchburgh, or to the south, ultimately uniting with the movement through Georgia.

In the meantime, the Valley of the Kanawha and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, garrisoned by the Ohio National Guards, who are now moving to their various points of destination. I have recently been at some of the points in the West, and I assure you, gentlemen, the glorious act in this war than to see these young men leaving the plow in the field, (as old Putnam did,) the anvil, the counter, and the factory, to fight for their land and flag. "Ah!" said a mother, "my boy is *so young!*" "Yes, madame, but ye will supply the place of a veteran soldier." "Ah, monsieur, you know I would not have got him off, but I saw his heart was in it, and I couldn't say no." Such is the spirit of the times, and such it will be till that flag of beauty and of glory shall have swept over the last rebel.

I trust before this letter reaches you to hear of the Army of the Kanawha, in the Valley of Virginia striking a telling blow.

For the first time, in the War the campaign is conducted according to my ideas of what just military principles, and true views of the resources and geography of the country, require. But, even now, there are two exceptions which may hereafter be important. These are the movement of the Shenandoah Valley, and the expedition against Shreveport. The former I would have trebled in strength, and the latter I would never have begun. I would have undertaken no expedition west of the Mississippi, and have contented myself with defending the lower sugar country, in Louisiana, on the line of the Arkansas. We have wasted men, munitions and provisions enough in these ill-fated expeditions to have moved a strong army up the Shenandoah where it would have been as effective as one against Richmond.

I am writing without the information which must, in the midst of battle, reach you before this letter is read. I shall therefore, make no suggestions of what may occur, but a brief *coup d'œil* of what *has* happened may enable us to comprehend something also of the future.

It was impossible (as I have stated in a former letter) for Lee to defend the whole line of the Rapidan. Hence Grant could cross and advance. When that was made certain, there were but two possible courses for Lee to take with any chance of success. The first, and in a military point of view the best, was to *abandon* Richmond, fall back on Lynchburg, and prolong the contest in the mountains regions, till the seaboard of the Carolinas and Georgia. This was judged inexpedient, probably on moral and political grounds. Hence, the second case, Lee had but one course to pursue. He must *attack our army and beat it*, or there was no chance. He has attacked it and failed in the attack. On the contrary, if his army is not disheartened, fight twice more before he gets to Richmond. The nature of the ground admits of such work, therefore, I count upon success. But they are only chances. They do not approach probabilities.

Glancing further on we find Butler to have made a most admirable movement. He landed at the exactly right point. No other one would have done as well. His game now is to stand here, and hold the two Petersburg railroad till Grant can co-operte with him. I don't count upon Sigel; should he do anything, will count it clear gain. The campaign in Virginia then, may be reduced to this: If Lee does not beat Grant, and that overwhelmingly, he will be shut up in Richmond; and *if he is, the rebel dynasty is gone forever*, and to speak of peace is late as they please; but if Lee's army goes into Richmond, I would not give a copper for all the rebel bonds in existence, nor 20 premium for gold. In a few days you can tell whether Lee will go into Richmond.

The Army of the Kanawha will, I have no doubt, reach Lynchburg before Richmond is cut, or the army at Dalton, (now engaged in battle,) I can say no more than that if McPherson's corps has taken position at Resaca, it seems safe to defend it. If Johnston retreats he will go into Atlanta.

And so ends my review of the embattled field. Marshaled hosts are moving with the heavy tramp of men, and horses and artillery. The earth almost shakes beneath their mighty tread. The ground is fertilized with blood. But what is all this? Is it not that we may be taught the wrath of Heaven upon our sins? And is it not to make us more meet, by suffering, for a glorious destiny? I think so. I think we manifestly will be restored to a better condition, and our flag of glory wave over a renewed, a properous and happy land.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

An Unpublished Letter from Mr. Lincoln.

MR. RAYMOND, Editor of the New York *Times*, has completed the History of the Administration of President Lincoln, including the speeches, letters, Addresses, Proclamations and Messages. Among the letters now first brought to the public eye, is the following:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 9, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just assisted the Secretary of War in forming the part of a dispatch to you, relative to army corps, which dispatch you, doubtless, will have reached you long before this will. I wish to say a few words to you privately on this subject. I ordered the army corps organization had only on the opinions of the twelve Generals of division, but also on the unanimous opinion of every *military man* I could get an opinion from, and every modern military book you yourself only excepted. Of course, I did not on my own judgment pretend to understand the subject. I knew think it possible for you to know how you can struggle against it is received in quarters which we cannot entirely disregard. It is looked upon as merely a effort to prosper one or two pets, and to persecute and degrade their supposed rivals. I have not no word from Sumner, Heintzelman or Keyes. The commanders of these corps are of course the three highest officers with you, but I am constantly told that you have no consultation or communication with them, that you consult and communicate with nobody but Gen. John Porter, and perhaps Gen. Franklin. I do not say these complaints are true or just; but, whether true or false, it is proper you should know of their existence. Do the commanders of corps disobey your orders in any thing?

When you relieved Gen. Hamilton of his command the other day, you thereby lost the confidence of at least one of your best friends in the Senate. And here let me say, not as applicable to you personally, that Senators and Representatives speak of me in their places as they please without question; and that officers of the army must cease addressing insulting letters to them for taking no greater liberty with them. But to return, are you strong enough, even with my help, to set your foot firmly down, and keep it down? Pardon me for asking, but I do it as a friend. Are you sure you will not be overwhelmed in the end? If so, you will have my sincere prayers for success. But they are only chances. They do not approach probabilities.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

It is said that the rebels captured at Mansfield two wagons loaded with paper collars; and that Dick Taylor returned the collars through a flag of truce, with a letter to General Banks, by which the facetious rebel said, "I have boiled, baked and stewed these things, and can do nothing with them. We cannot eat them. They are a luxury for which we have no use, and would like, therefore, to exchange them for a like quantity of hard tack." The joke is a good one, and has a meaning. The Western boys, who have great admiration for the "Liberator of Louisiana." When the Western troops passed General Banks' headquarters, coming into Alexandria, they all, to the ground, jeered, and called aloud, "How about those paper collars?"

GOV. SEYMOUR, of New York, having been recently informed by friends of the possibility of further outbreaks in the city of New York, by persons unfriendly to the cause of the Government, replied: "I am aware of the dangers of insurrections, and I shall take every measure in my power to avert them."

JOSEPH COBURN, the pugilist, who styles himself the "Champion of America," started for Europe, with his trainer Cusick, on Saturday, in the steamship City of Washington. There is an excellent field for men of muscle, just now, in Virginia—however, on the whole, we can very well spare Mr. Coburn.

THE Dauphin County Union Convention instructed the conferees to secure a delegate in favor of Simon Cameron for Vice President, The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says he is not a candidate.

General Intelligence.

The only gold medal ever voted by Congress to General Washington is for sale, its owner, who has lost by the war everything else that is valuable, being compelled to part with it. It was given in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British. On the obverse is a fine medallion profile of Washington, and on the reverse is and his staff are grouped on Bunker's Hill, while the British fleet is seen moving down the bay. It contains $180 worth of gold. It is in perfect preservation, having been guarded by its owner with the most religious care. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that five thousand dollars have already been offered for it; but to the Government, or to a historical society, it would be worth much more.

The managers of the Young Men's Association of Albany, recently refused admission to their lectures to all persons not of the most approved color, and were recently sustained therein by relection, by means it is said of most questionable voting and counting. They then applied to the Hon. Charles Sumner to deliver one of their lectures, and were as follows:—"You invite me to deliver an address on Lafayette before the Young Men's Association of Albany. In view of a recent incident in the history of your Association, I am astonished at the request. I cannot consent to speak of Lafayette, who was not ashamed to fight beside a black soldier, to an audience too delicate to sit beside a black citizen. I cannot speak of Lafayette, who was a friend of universal liberty, under the auspices of a Society which makes itself the champion of caste and vulgar prejudice.

Some mischievous person recently set fire to the forest on the Tuscarora mountain, near Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, and the effect produced by the burning timber, as the flames wound their serpentine course up the slope, is said to have been truly magnificent.

The deposits in the Savings Banks have increased to a remarkable extent in the last year or two. In New York, the deposits in Savings Banks for the whole State afmount to over ninety-three millions, or an average of $210 for each depositor. The Bowery Savings Bank, in New York City, has twelve millions of deposits, and the Bleeker street Savings Bank eleven millions. In Massachusetts the deposits in saving banks in 1863 were nearly fifty-seven millions, an average of about $200 for each depositor, against fifty millions in 1852, and less than forty-five millions in 1851. The deposits in the Provident Institution in Boston exceed seven and a-half millions.

The tide of immigration steadily increases in volume. The steamers City of London and Hecla, which arrived on Monday afternoon in New York, from Liverpool, brings an aggregate of over fourteen hundred in the steerage. The City of London might have had one thousand if she could have found room for them.

Campaign Miscellany.

THE WAY GEN. WADSWORTH WAS KILLED.

I have just learned some interesting particulars of General Wadsworth's death from Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York, who is now here as a volunteer surgeon. General Wadsworth was found in the back of the head while stooping to ride under the bough of a tree. His body fell into the hands of the rebels.

The General lived over three days, but was delirious during the whole time. His body was interred near the house of a man named Lacy, (the name of the battle-field) by the rebels. Some years ago General Wadsworth befriended this Griffin in Washington. Upon hearing the fact, the General sent Griffin went to General Lee and begged the privilege of burying the body, which was granted.

The grave has been seen by a person who was taken prisoner in the engagement of the 6th, and Surgeon Dalton, Medical Director at this post, will to-day send out a detail of men to recover the body. The nation's sorrow will be furnished with the coffin for the body in order that its burial might be a proper one, is highly appreciated by our officers.

DURATION OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The more sagacious military men in Washington are expecting a six weeks' campaign in Virginia before Richmond falls. Gen. Grant will not throw his troops needlessly against the intrenchments of the rebel capital, even if it should present the opportunity, which is not expected at present. General Grant has never countenanced the announcements of "great victories" in the newspapers; on the contrary he has coutinually said that still harder fighting was to come, and that the country must not yet been beaten. He also said to an eager and enthusiastic friend, who was inquiring in reference to the prospect of capturing Richmond, shortly in respect to the time when the rebel capital might be expected to fall into our hands: "I shall be quite ready to compromise on the Fourth of July!"

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The man who has not been a battle, or a town occupied like this for hospital purposes after a battle, can form no adequate conception of the horrors of actual war. There are to-day ten thousand sick and wounded soldiers. Five hundred, at least, have wounds which must prove mortal. You would not, in the course of evening, along the streets, and at every window you see a bandaged face. At many doors, if you have courage to look, you will see groups of surgeons, around little tables, carving and sawing, and chatting and laughing the while. At every turn, men carried on stretchers meet your gaze. Sometimes, right on the pavements, ragged and unwashed sufferers lie breathing and discouraged, awaiting your helping hand. One such incident I encountered to-day, when, passing out the Seventh street road, I found a man of the 12th New Jersey lying in the streets, two horrible wounds in his bowels, his right arm in splints, his face pallid, his eyes wild in ghastly-ness and his mouth in a very sea of suffering. A surgeon of the Christian Commission was called, his wounds dressed and stimulants administered, after which he was removed to the nearest shade, where, before this, he has beyond all doubt found rest in the sleep that is dreamless. And this is but one of scores of similar cases.

Yet, with all this suffering—amid all their pains and agony of wounds—there is a wonderful patience to record. Not a murmur escapes the lips of these brave men who, whose names should henceforth be historic. I have visited several hospitals, have seen wounds of every description, have conversed with many of the poor fellows on the couch of suffering, and I have yet to find a single one who regrets any sacrifice he has made, and have yet to hear a single murmur that was not due to the result of the great contest out of which they have come, mangled witnesses of rebel ferocity and hate. "We mean to end the thing at once," said a dying boy; "it is cheaper to kill a thousand lives now, in one grand struggle, and so break the power of the rebellion, than to save the war drag on for years, entailing necessarily an infinitely greater loss."

REINFORCEMENTS AND LOSSES.

Reinforcements for General Grant are going rapidly forward. At least ten thousand men have gone to the front within the last forty-eight hours. Over twenty thousand have joined the army since it crossed the Rapidan. Others are yet to come, and a column, moving out from the Potomac, will soon, it is said, strike a point which Lee will by no means like to see in the possession of the Federals, and which at the present time are not far from thirty-five thousand. Possibly they may reach forty thousand, but General Grant has to-day as almost half that number as he began the campaign with. He has not ten thousand less soldiers than he had when he crossed the Rapidan.

SHERMAN.

The government has received interesting dispatches from Gen. Sherman. He is somewhat embarrassed by the retreat of Johnston from Dalton, as it compels our forces to extend their communications an immense distance. The plans of the rebel leaders are developing with rapidity of fate. The Southern press was depleted of soldiers for the sake of increasing Lee's army, and Johnston had orders to retreat, if necessary, into the interior of Georgia, trusting to the chivalry of the people to fight. If Grant did not succeed in beating Grant here as they expected, and Georgia is in danger as well as Virginia. Gen. Sherman's purposes are not known, but they will be to give battle to the rebel army, and to do it at once. The country will watch the march of Gen. Sherman with some anxiety. He has a large army, numerically much larger and stronger than that with which Gen. Grant defeated Bragg last November. But, though an intellectual man, says the New York *Times*, and a scientific officer, Gen. Sherman has usually been so unfortunate in his campaigns, that we look with more hope than confidence for his success.

SPIRIT OF THE COLORED TROOPS.

The conduct of the colored troops, by the way, in the actions of the last few days, is described as superb. An Ohio soldier said to me to-day: "I never saw men fight with such desperate gallantry as those negroes did. They advanced as grim and stern as death, and when within reach of the enemy, struck about them with a pitiless vigor that was almost fearful." Another soldier said to me: "These negroes never shrink nor hold back, no matter what the order. When the command is 'charge,' and the order comes, they march with prompt, ready feet." Such praise is great praise, and it is deserved. The negroes here who have been slaves say that they want a man, and on the occasion of Fredericksburg pointed out the prominent secessionists, who were at once seized by our cavalry and put in safe quarters. In a talk with a group of these faithful fellows I discovered in them all a perfect understanding of the issues of the conflict, and a grand determination to prove worthy of the place and privileges to which they are to be exalted.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRISONERS.

There can be no doubt at all as to the despondency of the rebel soldiers who have fallen into our hands. Yesterday, at Belle Plain, while dressing the wounds of a soldier of the 45th Ga. Regiment, a surgeon said to him: "We are glad to help you; a wound covers all differences. Maybe you'll find the Yankees are not, after all, the bad fellows you expected to find them." "Oh, sir," he said in reply, as a grateful look came into his face, "I have found out *already* that there are kind-hearted, true men at the north." On the same occasion, he remarked that the people of the South were not animated by any such hatred of the loyal North as was attributed to them; the war was the work of a few leaders—the masses had nothing to do with it. To-day, conversing with a member of the 37th Alabama Regiment, now here with four wounds in his breast and head, he remarked that his time of service expired last fall, but "the scoundrels wouldn't let him go if they compel every man to stay in the ranks, whether he will or not; but, he added, "they can't keep me any longer." These men, of course, fight stubbornly and bravely; but they do it under the do mination of a brutal instinct.

A WATCHWORD.—The Buffalo *Express* has the following watchword and prayer for these momentous days "God—Grant—Victory."

Anniversary of the Christian Commission

IMPRESSIVE MEETING IN NEW YORK.

APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

The anniversary of the Christian Commission was held on Sunday evening, in the Academy of Music, New York, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. W. E. Dodge, Esq., opened the meeting by proposing the well-known hymn,

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,"

which was then sung by the whole audience. Prayer was offered by Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio. After which Mr. Dodge stated that the object of the meeting was not to present statistics of the past operations of the Christian Commission, but to make a direct appeal to the people in behalf of the wounded soldiers, who at the present moment are suffering terribly on the field, and in the hospitals, for want of those stores and attentions which it is the object of the Commission to afford. We have come here, said he, to forget ourselves for a few hours, and to consider what we can do to alleviate the sufferings of our brethren who have so nobly sacrificed everything for us.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of this city, was then introduced. After a few touching allusions to the dying words of the lamented Gen. Rice, whose funeral sermon he had preached in the afternoon, he said that the Christian Commission had a twofold object in view—care of the physical wants of the soldiers, and care of their spiritual necessities. He thanked the many agents of the commission to bind up the wounds; to bring the cup of cold water to moisten the lips of the wounded and the dying. At every turn, men carried on stretchers meet your gaze. Sometimes, right on the pavements, ragged and unwashed sufferers lie breathing and discouraged, awaiting your helping hand. One such incident I encountered to-day, when, passing out the Seventh street road, I found a man of the 12th New Jersey lying in the streets, two horrible wounds in his bowels, his right arm in splints, his face pallid, his eyes wild in ghastly-ness and his mouth in a very sea of suffering. A surgeon of the Christian Commission was called, his wounds dressed and stimulants administered, after which he was removed to the nearest shade, where, before this, he has beyond all doubt found rest in the sleep that is dreamless. And this is but one of scores of similar cases.

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Rev. Dr. Adams said he had been struck with the earnest religious spirit which characterized the army, and he was convinced that most of them who fell were prepared to die. These men had consecrated themselves with such solemn earnestness to their country, that little preparation needed but a few moments of such concentrated feeling as the approach of death compels to make them ready for it. Dr. Adams closed with a fervent prayer for victory and peace.

The next speaker was Dr. Kirk, of Boston. His remarks were in the same strain. He alluded to the progress of intelligence during the war for the Union, and said that when the Southern people he never heard anything more than a contempt for the North, as a pusillanimous race. It was this spirit of arrogance and assumption has sprung this war. They did not think that the North would fight; but, thank God they were mistaken. [Applause.] They had to learn that the people of the North never yield up the life of this Nation. [Cries of never, never.]

Time has proved that our soldiers are worthy sons of the illustrious sires of the Revolution. Those in the South have all along believed that to be a man one must own a negro. This war will have to settle the question of slavery, and that of the sovereignty of the Government over that of the State, and it will settle it.

Let us whip the rebels soundly, and make them feel that we are masters of the Southerner. Let us go on and thrash them soundly, and we shall be united again. [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. Thompson, Peter Jackson, and Colonel Moody, followed in eloquent speeches. The latter gentleman, who is noted for his extreme loyalty, made a thrilling address, which brought the audience to their feet in bursts of applause. He has a brother who fought with the rebels against the North, and who is now confined in Fort Warren, where the speaker hoped he would remain until the war was over. At the conclusion of his speech the delegates were invited to partake of a sumptuous repast which had been previously provided for them by the League.

MARRIED:

PITTENGER—At New Brighton, Pa., on Tuesday evening, May 17, by Rev. Alexander Clark, of Philadelphia, Rev. WILLIAM PITTENGER, author of "Daring and Suffering," to Miss WINNIE C. OSBORNE.

DIED:

STERRETT—At noon yesterday, WILLIE P. STERRETT, only son of Judge Sterrett, aged eleven years. Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BOARD WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM with BOARD, within 10 or 15 minutes walk of Postoffice. Address, stating location, mytf Commercial office.

FOUND.—In front of the Lamb Hotel, a small SUM OF MONEY, which the owner can have by calling at the above place, and paying for this advertisement. may19:1

100 DAYS—KNAPP'S BATTALION OF ARTILLERY FOR WASHINGTON CITY. PATRIOTS RALLY

For only 100 DAYS, and relieve the veteran troops now guarding the National Capital.

S. J. McFARREN,
ST. CLAIR DEVLIN,
65 Fifth street.
may19:3t

SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.—Information respecting PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS in the Hospitals in Philadelphia may be obtained by addressing JOS. PARKER, Chief of Hospital Commission, at the the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 101 Chestnut street. may18:1w

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

may 18:tf

A LOT WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY

OR

One Hundred and Twenty-five ft. Square

near the central part of the city of Pittsburgh. Address Box 24, Pittsburgh Post-Office, and hear of a purchaser. may18:3t

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

myl8

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
30,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
50,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls. (Shepard & Son's) Extra Family Flour.

myl8

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 77, December Term, A. D. 1863. In Divorce. MARY McHENRY, by her next friend vs. BENJAMIN McHENRY.

To the above named Respondent you are hereby notified and requested to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be held for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh on the FIRST MONDAY of June next, 1864, then and there to answer the above named Complainant, and show cause why her prayer for Divorce, "A Vinculo Matrimonii" should not be granted.

JOHN R. STEWART, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, April 29, 1864—4t-11-a-w

GOLD AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND PURCHASES IN NEW YORK.

R. H. Gallaher & Brother, Brokers,

No. 18 WILLIAM street, New York.

BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.

N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe:tf

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,

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JONES & LAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

BLACKSMITHS, RIVETERS,

Chippers, Fitters, Drillers and Laborers. The highest wages will be given. Apply at the Gun Boat Yard of TOMLINSON, HARTUPEE & CO., on the Monongahela river, near the Soho Bridge. ma17:6w

T. T. MYLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.

NEW GOODS receiving almost daily. Merchants are invited to call and examine the STOCK and PRICES. myl3

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have associated with us ALBERT H. CHILDS, as a partner in our firm. The business will hereafter be carried on under the name and style of

A. H. CHILDS & CO.

JAS. H. CHILDS & CO.

A. H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE FLAX MILL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags, Carpet Chain, Family Batting, &c., &c.

myl6:6w

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

Nobody No. 134 FIRST STREET.

General Conference of the M. E. Church of the United States.

VISIT TO UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

STIRRING AND PATRIOTIC ADDRESSES.

In accordance with an invitation extended to the delegates of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now holding its sessions in Philadelphia, by the members of the Philadelphia Union League, they visited the Club House, on Monday evening last. A majority of the delegates were represented. Shortly after eight o'clock, Mr. Horace Binney, Jr., made a short speech, extending a cordial welcome to the delegates on behalf of the Union League. He said:

Our bond is that of loyalty to the country, and loyalty to the Government that has supported the flag that floats over the church in which you hold your meetings. From our publication rooms in the second story we have sent out pamphlets, tracts and other papers for the purpose of disseminating a spirit of loyalty among the people.

This place is more of a work shop than a club house. We are really a loyal conference, for to this place resort earnest-minded men, who desire to contribute thoughts and reflections for the benefit of the country. We have also encouraged efforts in behalf of loyal refugees from the South. The recruiting of the army, gentlemen, is what the League has endeavored to concentrate its power upon. You have given proof that Christian gentlemen, the civil government is an arm of God. We wish to offer the right hand of fellowship and hear from you the appeal of our course.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, of New York, was then introduced. He said: We are happy to be the guests of the patriotic city of clean streets and clean records, and of generous hospitality. We have not found your city to be cold and formal. We have found the fatted-spring of the heart out. The speaker then alluded to Penn. His name, he said, will be immortal as American history. We have not stood without emotion in your Independence Hall. There was first announced the true principles of human liberty. We are told there is an Independence Hall in Montgomery. Our Independence Hall laid the corner-stone of liberty and theirs of slavery. The most eloquent of British statesmen has suggested that there is another Washington—one Jefferson Davis. [Laughter.] He suggested that this was a mistake. Their names will live in after ages, not as examples on the one side, but as a contrast. One marks with his paths with blessings, shed no more blood than was needed; the other dyes his robes in blood, and from the height of his giddy, crumbling eminence looks down upon the desolated homes and country which he has left in his path. In art, in science, in literature, Philadelphia has stood a peer among her sister cities. He then mentioned the names of the most prominent men produced by this city. Philadelphia has not hesitated to furnish of her means to help to crush out this infamous rebellion, which is trying to crush out the country. She has never sent disloyal representatives, I believe, to the National Congress. [Applause.] She has sent no cowards to the wood. [Laughter and applause.] He then alluded, in eloquent words, to General Grant. We are a loyal body. We represent, with scarce an exception, a loyal people. Politicians may denounce us because we feel a great interest in the success of the Government, but we care not for what they may say. If, while we expect success, disaster should come, this Church will be last to give up the national life, and, if need be, will be the last to maintain it.

Dr. Foster was then introduced. He felt that we were in a period of great seriousness. The history of the world furnished no parallel for the war in which we are now engaged. We are now in the tightness of a death-struggle. He knew but one word—we must succeed, [applause;] he knew but one watchword—trust in God. [Applause.] This war has had its beginning in the most consummate hate that ever entered human heart, and it has had a place there

Sheridan's Great Cavalry Raid.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Custer Storms Richmond Defences.

THE LOSSES.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, }
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 14. }

Through a misapprehension that Longstreet had succeeded in turning the right wing of Gen. Hancock, and thereby exposing his flank, we were ordered, at three o'clock on the 6th, to attandon our position, and fall back some three or four miles to Aldrich's Corner.

The enemy at once occupied the position we left, but did not attempt to annoy us in falling back. In the morning the error was discovered and we were again ordered forward to occupy our old position.

The enemy had done all in his power to strengthen his position during our absence, and fought us with great stubbornness. The 1st Division had the left, and the 2d the right and center. Both sides fought dismounted, in consequence of the dense timber. It was the hardest fight we had yet had, but our men were determined to win.

The rebel loss of officers was very heavy. Colonel Green, of the 6th Virginia, was killed, and also Colonel Collins, of Philadelphia, who graduated at West Point four years ago and took sides with the South. There were many of our regular officers present who had known him intimately. They buried him and marked the place of his interment.

The losses of the 1st New York Dragoons, 6th Pennsylvania, and 1st Regular Cavalry, were quite heavy. Here, also, the gallant Captain Joseph Ash, of the 5th United States, was killed. He died in the thickest of the fight, and is deeply lamented by all who knew him. By night we had driven the enemy four miles, and had taken their first line of breastworks.

THE SOUTH ANNA CROSSED—THE AFFAIR AT ASHLAND.

At 4 p. m. we crossed the South Anna, and after marching two miles, bivouacked for the the night. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the 1st brigade, 2d division, was sent, under Brigadier-General H. E. Davies, on a special expedition to Ashland, a distance of seven miles, for the purpose of destroying the rail road and supplies. Great caution and haste were essential, as it was known that General Stuart, with his rebel cavalry, was rapidly making for that point.

Our forces arrived in sight of the town at day-light, and formed in line of battle. The 1st Massachusetts cavalry, Major Sergeant commanding, was selected to charge through the town, which the men did in gallant style, driving a regiment of Virginians, under Col. Mumford, of Fitz Hugh Lee's division, before them They then dismounted, set fire to the railroad depot, destroying rolling stock, stores, and supplies in great quantities; also tearing up miles of the track of the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad.

GEN. CUSTER IN THE ADVANCE—THE AFFAIR AT BEAVER DAM.

While these exciting events were transpiring in the rear, our advance, composed of General Custer's brigade of the 1st division, was doing glorious work in the front. They forded the North Anna River, charged into Beaver Dam station, recaptured three hundred and seventy-eight Union prisoners, including colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants, belonging to the 5th Corps, and taken prisoners while charging the rebel breastworks at Todd's Tavern.

Their way was through the flashing blades of the Union cavalry approaching knee no bounds. They set up a deafening cheer, while the rebel guard, composed of a lieutenant and twenty-five men, skedaddled into the woods. They had no inkling of our approach, and the transition from a state of despondency to hope and beyond was so sudden that they could hardly realize it.

Reaching the station, Gen. Custer found three long trains loaded with commissary stores, with two splendid engines, which he at once destroyed, together with a large warehouse filled with an immense quantity of flour, bacon and whisky. It is said that not less than one million and a half of rations were destroyed at this point. They also thoroughly destroyed the railroad for miles, burning the ties and bridges, bending the rails, and damaging it in every conceivable manner. The road which passes here is the Virginia Central, running from Richmond to Gordonsville.

THE OUTER DEFENSES OF THE REBEL CAPITAL—GEN. CUSTER CHARGES UPON AND CAPTURES THEM.

When about four miles on the road we found the enemy strongly intrenched behind fortifications, composing the outer line of the Richmond defenses. The position was a strong one, being situated upon a hill, commanding our whole corps, and our preservation depended on our driving them out. Gen. Sheridan was equal to the emergency. The enemy was already pursuing us closely in the rear.

The General ordered General Custer to take his gallant brigade and carry the position. Gen. Custer placed himself at the head of his command, and with drawn sabres and deafening cheers charged directly in the face of a withering fire, captured two pieces of artillery, upwards of a hundred prisoners, together with caissons, ammunition and horses, which he brought off in safety.

It was, without exception, the most gallant charge of the raid, and when it became known among the corps there cheer rent the air. The Rebels retreated behind the Chickahominy, destroying in their flight Meadow Bridge.

JEB STUART IN THE REAR—HE IS WHIPPED.

In the rear Colonel Gregg's brigade, of the 2d Division, and portions of the 3d Division, under General Wilson, were hotly engaged with Stuart. General Wilson sent word to General Sheridan that the enemy were driving him slowly back. General Sheridan sent word that "he must hold the position at all hazards; that he could and must whip the enemy." Colonel Gregg's brigade, now reinforced by a regiment from the 1st brigade, charged the enemy and drove them nearly a mile.

The day was ours. The enemy had disappeared from our front, and we succeeded in rebuilding the Meadow bridge, and the 1st and 2d divisions crossed, covered by the 2d division, while, in turn, the latter also crossed without being annoyed by the enemy.

TORPEDOES IN THE ROAD—HOW THEY WERE REMOVED.

The rebels, previous to crossing the river, planted a large number of torpedoes in the road, two of which exploded, fortunately, however, killing nothing but two horses. The rebel prisoners were at once set to work, and compelled to dig carefully with their fingers for the remaining infernal machines. Twelve of these beauties were unearthed in the space of a couple of hours, and placed in the cellar of a lady, with strong rebel sympathies, living on the road. She protested in the strongest terms against the indignity, but was told that if she did not handle them they would not explode.

A FEINT—GAINES' MILL—ARRIVAL AT BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

The Rebels still continued to show themselves in our front until we had passed Mechanicsville, where Gen. Merritt, by making a demonstration as though the column were moving toward White House, caused them to destroy a bridge, when we turned short to the right upon the road to Bottom's Bridge.

We now encamped on the old Gaines' Mill battle-field, and moved at seven o'clock on the morning of the 13th, marched in a southeasterly direction, crossed the York River Road at Dispatch Station, and encamped early in the day at Bottom's Bridge.

APPROACHING GENERAL BUTLER'S FORCES—THE GUNBOATS FIRE ON US.

It was now necessary to ascertain the whereabouts of General Butler's forces. For the past three days it had rained incessantly; our men were without rations, and horses without forage and the entire command fatigued, hungry, and jaded. An officer of General Sheridan's staff, with two men, was sent in the direction of the James River, to ascertain the whereabouts of the gunboats.

He returned at daylight and reported that he could find no sign of them. An escort of sixty men was at once dispatched to Yorktown, to have supplies forwarded to Maxall's Landing, where the balance of the corps marched, a distance of ten miles.

Arriving in proximity to the James river the booming of cannon and whistling of shot over our heads admonished us that our friends were at hand; but had mistaken us for enemies. Captain Wilson, the efficient signal officer of the 2d division, was sent to the front and made signals. No attention was paid to the first service, and continued firing was kept up, and one man killed.

Captain Wilson was compelled to advance to the bank of the river, where he hailed the fleet. A boat was sent to the shore, the officers and crew having their pistols in hand and fully expecting misfortune us. As soon as it became known who we were the sailors gave us three hearty cheers, and our column advanced to near the bank of the river, our bands playing "The Lincoln Gunboat Come."

GENERAL SHERIDAN COMMUNICATES WITH GEN BUTLER—HARD TACK AND HAY.

Major-General Sheridan at once sent out to communicate with Gen. Butler, apprising him of our arrival and the scanty state of our forage and rations. Our immediate wants were promptly supplied, and a dispatch boat instantly provided to start for Fortress Monroe to communicate with the War Department.

Our men for three days previous to our arrival at the James River had literally lived off the country, as many poor families who had lost the whole of their scanty supplies can testify. Our Provost-Marshals used their utmost endeavors to protect the families, but, upon remonstrating with the men, they would refer you to acts of barbarity committed by the rebels at Fort Pillow and elsewhere.

Gen. Sheridan is eminently the right man in the right place. He is, without exception, the best cavalry commander the Army of the Potomac has ever had. He is quick to perceive and bold to execute, and has already won the entire confidence of his command.

Brigadier General D. M. Gregg was General Sheridan's right-hand man. He consulted him on all occasions, and placed in him the utmost confidence. He knew that, when General Gregg was with his fighting division, everything was moving along smoothly.

THE COMMAND—JEB STUART WOUNDED.

All officers and men seemed to vie with each other in deeds of gallantry and daring, and were all actuated by the same feeling of determination to succeed or perish in the attempt.

During the fight on the morning of the 12th, prisoners captured from the enemy reported Gen. J. E. B. Stuart mortally wounded.

Our entire loss, from the time we crossed the Rapidan until we reached Haxall's Landing on the James River, is, according to the statement of the Medical Director of the Corps, about six hundred in killed and wounded, of whom two hundred are supposed to be killed. The missing will doubless amount to one hundred and fifty to two hundred more. Most of our dead and all of the wounded, with the exception of about thirty mortally wounded, were brought off by us. Our means of transportation were very limited.

Having no ambulance train with us, we were compelled to carry the wounded in Government trains and wagons captured from the enemy. The suffering of the wounded during the slow and tedious march was necessarily great; but all of them pre ferred death itself to falling captives to our barbarous foe.

A Proclamation.—O Lord Protect U. S. Grant, U. S. A Confidence.—L. Q. Lincoln. Protect Mr. Seward and a Confidence in Providence.—Abraham Lincoln.

The Dress Reform Movement.

Woman's Patriotic Association for Abstaining from the Use of Important Luxuries.

Signing the Pledge.

We continue the report of a meeting called by some of the best known ladies of New York, at Cooper Institute, on Monday afternoon. It is said that there could not have been less than 2,500 ladies present; and the railing in front of the platform was hung with samples of the various articles of home manufacture, which it is proposed to substitute for those of foreign importation. We have already published the remarks of Peter Cooper, Esq., who was followed by Prof. Hitchcock, who said they were not there to consider for an instant whether all they could do or suffer should be contributed to the holy cause for which the nation was now expending. The only question was one of ways and means, how most wisely and effectively this could be accomplished. The subject had two aspects—a material and a spiritual. As the war had body and a soul—war had muscles, and these muscles must be fed and this organization of ladiss proposed to assist in feeding them not by a Quixotic crusade against importation, as had been falsely alleged, but only against that moiety of the excess of importations over exportations that had to be paid for in gold. What that excess was he would show them by some statistics. In the year ending June 30, 1860, we exported specie to the amount of nearly $60,000,000. In 1861, at the beginning of this cruel war, the balance of trade was the other way, and we imported specie to the amount of about $30,000,000. The people instinctively economized, but by and by the war brought its own alleviation, and they began to indulge themselves again in luxuries, and what was the result? In the year 1862 the amount of specie exported was about $20,500,000, and in 1863, with a whole year of extravagancies between that date and to-day, they exported nearly $55,000,000 of specie, and he should not be surprised if this year the balance against us amounted to seventy or seventy-five millions of dollars. The practical question was, would the women of America destroy that balance existing against us? It could be done, if it was only made fashionable to do it. There were ladies there prepared to pledge themselves to abstain from purchasing articles of foreign importation, so far as convenience permitted, and if their example were followed, these sixty millions of dollars now against us would be annihilated in six months. If this movement were carried out, they would soon see gold tumbling with a crash, and the country's credit going up, and they wanted to see Uncle Sam's greenbacks as good as gold, dollar for dollar. Some of their importing friends might feel a little troubled, but he would promise them that their loyal importers, if there were any in New York, they would leave them to monopoly of their griefs over their losses. [Applause.] But the matter had another aspect, a spiritual one, when the streets were filled with maimed and wounded soldier, with coffins robed with the country's flag, with hearts around them breaking, while the streets echoed with funeral tread, and with faces saddened with grief, for them to be sweeping the streets with Lyons silks and costly velvets, and flashing in jewelry, it was not decent, it was not befitting, it was a shame. [Applause.] There was not on earth a more godlike army than that of the Potomac, and there could be no more deeper agony borne by it than what was caused by the extravagance, the frivelity, the vanity flourishing behind it, as they thought on the weary march, "could you not have been a helper while we were going out to die." This was a matter in which American women could greatly assist the credit of the country, and above all to cheer the army by the spirit they might exhibit. [Applause.] The president said the next speaker would be

Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., who, after remarking on the circumstances attending the inauguration of this movement, said the ladies here were asking themselves anxiously what they could do to aid those noble men who were struggling for the perpetuity of our nation. This was the outburst of every woman's heart in this house, so that if it was necessary they would make any sacrifice for the safety and perpetuity of the country. The question was, what was necessary? Prof. Hitchcock had referred to the expectations entertained at the breaking out of this rebellion by the business men of the city, who expected to sacrifice at least one-half of all they were worth, and all were for retrenchment and economy. But when that printing machine which had been pouring out green-backs came fairly into work, the merchants began to feel differently, when they summed up, and instead of a loss at the end of the year found an unexpected gain. Then the husbands and the fathers said to their wives, "You ought to have a new silk dress and a new bonnet; don't mind about the price—get a good one—get a good one." And so the evil went on, and when Mrs. Johnson got a good one, Mrs. Smith must have a better. And then the talk about the bonnets, which had been growing a little higher and higher all the time, not only in heighth but in price? What would these ladies have thought ten years ago of paying such a price for a bonnet as they were doing to-day. Now, all this had gone along very pleasantly, and they were getting rich, and everybody was prosperous, except those living on salaries, and poor ministers, and clerks, and nobody felt this extravagance, until we began to watch the barometer, and saw it rise little by little until gold was at the price of to-day. That had made but little difference to the merchant, who got more for his articles; but he could tell them where it made a terrible difference. With every one per cent. or five per cent. advance in gold, millions were added to the expense of the Government, and continually and permanently handed down to posterity to be paid, instead of being paid for in direct taxation. The difference in the export of specie in 1861 was not entirely owing to the economy of the ladies, but to the great prosperity with which they were blessed, while all the harvests of Europe were deficient, so that they had food not only for themselves, but enough to send to Europe to pay for these extravagancies.

"How was it last year? Quite the reverse, and hence the terrible drain of specie. Three years ago, importers dared not import, but lately they had gone on and on, and the result was that the wines and cigars and tobacco were as much consumed as ever. [Loud applause.] The ladies thought they had the gentlemen, but they were mistaken. How was it with that party? Your husband did not care two pence whether you had champagne or not; but you would have it—wouldn't you? The ladies had it all in their power, except, perhaps, tobacco; and he believed that there was no sacrifice that they would not make for the salvation of the country, even to going out in a plain straw bonnet, a common blanket shawl, and a calico dress, and wear it till the war was over. However, all he asked of them was to reduce their extravagant expenditure in their families, and their households, and in the dress of the little girls—or the young misses as they are called—who were dressed precisely as their mothers, and so do their daughters good and save expenditure. He would read the following letter from a New England firm to a lady of this Association:

NEW YORK, May 11, 1864.

TO MISS LOUISA L. SCHUYLER: We duly received yours of the 7th inst., requesting us to furnish samples of fabrics manufactured in this country suitable for ladies' dresses.

We are aware that very little is known by ladies who have been accustomed to buy foreign fabrics and who have been prejudiced against American productions to such an extent that the retail dealer has often required American goods put up in a disguised manner with foreign tickets and labels to insure a more ready sale, to what extent such goods are manufactured in this country.

We appreciate the interest the ladies are beginning to take in this subject, and for the purpose of affording them information, we send with this several pattern cards, containing the various goods manufactured by the Manchester Print Works, at Manchester, New Hampshire, of which we are the selling agents.

This company take the cotton and wool in the raw state, spin the yarn, weave the cloth, and print the goods in their present state, as shown on the accompanying cards, at the rate of 75,000 yards per day. They use about 3,000,000 pounds of American wool and about 12,000,000 pounds of cotton per annum.

About two thousand hands are employed in the whole establishment.

They help to sustain the Government by paying an internal revenue tax of over $500 per day.

Please bear in mind this is only what one company is doing. There are others engaged in the same business, and will, no doubt, respond to your request for samples and statistics respecting what they can do.

Ladies wishing to purchase the muslin d'laines can find them at most of the retail dealers.

Wishing you success in awakening an interest in "home productions," we remain yours respectfully,

He also believed that there were several domestic manufactories of silks and ribbons. Now to what extent should this movement be carried. The ladies had prepared a pledge which he believed all were ready to sign, which pledge, however, he hoped would be referred back to a committee for further consideration, and another meeting called, for no lady would wish to pledge herself to what there was very great doubt she could do, or to enter into an arrangement they could dodge. Their hearts were full of their country, and they were ready to do anything for it. He then read a letter from a Northern lady, whose husband had espoused the cause of the South, and whose fortunes she had followed, in which she stated that there was not a pair of shoes to be obtained within twenty miles, and, that clothes were absolutely unattainable there, and yet the Southern women stand up ready to suffer and to die for their cause. The ladies of the North were not called on for this, but they were called on to show their readiness to sustain the Government in keeping down expense, and providing means to carry on the war. A gentleman wrote him the other day, saying, "I see gold is going up, and the Confederate loan is rising in London 2 per cent.!" and he says, "with all your extravagance at the North, and their readiness to suffer at the South, I do not see how you are going to subdue them." What was wanted, was for them, the ladies to decide on what was necessary, and then by doing it, gold would decline, and the Government and the army be encouraged in their patriotic effort.

The Chairman then called on the Rev. Dr. Vinton, who, after referring at some length to the sacrifices required by the position of the country of all its citizens, and the influences of the war in exalting the characters of men and women, both North and South, said this movement was not prompted by men, but by the ladies of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, and all that was asked of them—the men—was their advice. He hoped nothing would be said about another meeting, and he saw no need of another pledge. All the attention that was needed was the explanation of the word "conveniently" for "possibly." It had been said that a great many ladies had a large amount of silk and satin in their trunks and it would be a very convenient thing for them to determine to buy no more, so that those who had not the means would say it was great consumption for those who had a stock in hand to tell them to refrain from buying any more. It believed no such motive prevailed, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the meeting to exercise the self-denial required by the position of the country and a state of affairs.

The Chairman then called upon the Rev. Dr. Kirk of Boston, who, in a few remarks advised the adoption of some other form of pledge to that before the meeting, and advocated a form of pledge which should be less stringent, leaving to the honor of those taking it to say what it meant.

Dr. Dodge also expressed his hope that the pledge to be adopted should be reconsidered.

The President said they ought not to separate without adopting a pledge, and he would therefore put one he thought they might all accept. The pledge he put to the meeting read as follows:

"We the undersigned, during the continuance of this war, pledge ourselves to refrain from the purchase of imported articles of luxury, for which those of home manufacture can be conveniently substituted."

After some remarks from Dr. Osgood and Dr. Kirk, the President proceeded to put the pledge, when there appeared an equal number both in favor of and against the resolution—a result which occasioned much merriment.

The President said he hoped the audience would not trifle with so solemn a question, and proceeded to put the pledge to the meeting a second time, and declared it carried.

A little controversy here took place between the President and Drs. Kirk and Osgood and Miss Susan B. Anthony, the majority of the ladies present being evidently of opinion that this matter was wholly for them to decide, and apparently anxious to make the pledge, if anything, more strict than before. It was at last arranged, after the meeting had voted to reconsider the pledge just adopted, that all the gentlemen, except the reporters, should withdraw and leave the matter in the hands of the ladies' Executive Committee. On this being done, after considerable confusion, the following pledge was submitted to the meeting and carried unanimously:

"We, the undersigned, during the continuance of this Rebellion, pledge ourselves to refrain from the purchase of imported articles of luxury for which those of home manufacture or production can be conveniently substituted."

HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. LEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS. {THOS. S. WEBB, FRANK H. WEBB, JESSE H. WEBB.
oc10-1y

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. M. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.

UPHOLSTERY.

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Springs, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ja4

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
General Commission Merchants and Dealers in Wool and Hides,
Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street, (Merchange Exchange Block,) ST. LOUIS, MO.

We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of Country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments. No connection with any other house. dec3-6m

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE.
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of 1857, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The cost is by heritage evidently equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation of gas, and consequently those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe22-1awdim CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF
Round Braid Shoe Laces,
To which we invite the attention of dealers.
SLATER & SOUTH,
my11 No. 54 Market street, 2d door from Third,

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.
se7-1y

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
Slab Zinc, or Spelter,
from
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17-6m

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5-1y

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR
CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MNUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 2 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

H. SPANG.....C. R. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY IN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance,
Office No. 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh.
se10-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

LINNEUS RHUBARB
Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at
J. KNOX'S,
ap21-tf No. 29 Fifth street.

STORE SHADES Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe4-3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA,
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. ap8

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,
fe5-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

77 and 79 Market street.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR THIRD STOCK
NEW GOODS,
They have been purchased from the Importers and Manufacturers direct, especially for this market, and are offered at a slight advance on cost.

Our assortment of STRAW BONNETS and HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS is particularly fine, having all the latest styles.

Of MILLINARY GOODS we have a complete line.

In SILKS, we have all the fashionable shades.

RIBBONS, unusually large and attractive, all widths, Plaids, Tartans, Pinks, Buffs, &c.

Of FLOWERS, a beautiful lot, all the Novelties.

With a full line of
EMBROIDERIES, FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
LACES, SKIRTS, CORSETS,
LACE GOODS and NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine, as we are confident our stock is not surpassed by any house in the West.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.
my11

CLOAKS,
IN SILK AND CLOTH.
SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Embr'd Curtains,	Quilts,
Vestibule Lace,	Hosiery,
Sun Shades,	Parasols,
Linen Goods,	Sheetings,
Pillow Casings,	Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,	Collars,
Fine Muslins,	Towelling.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at
ALEXANDER BATES,
21 Fifth street.
my9

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 MARKET STREET,

NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS.
PLAIN CHINTZES,
FIGURED AND STRIPE CHINTZES,
CHINTZE BRILLIANTS,
STRIPE BRILLIANTS,
SUMMER DRESS GOODS, FOR
TRAVELLING SUITS,
GRENADINE SILKS AND
GOAT'S HAIR SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,
ENTIRELY NEW,
at
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market street.
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PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exception. Also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated
Melodeons and Harmoniums,
are only for sale by
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap30 No. 53 Fifth street.

PIANOS.
PIANOS.
PIANOS.
And And And
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS.
NEW LOT.
AT OLD PRICES.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap23 81 Wood street.

REMOVAL.

BRADBURY BRADBURY
We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received from the manufactory of Bradbury, and Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoneums, Melodeons and musical goods generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.
WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.
Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap30

STRAW GOODS,
BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.
BONNET RIBBONS,
PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,
FOR BONNETS AND HATS,
FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.
mh28

H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
White, Brown and Printed
LINEN SHIRTS,
Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Silk
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
And Warranted to give satisfaction.
In Our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and COATINGS, which will be made to order in a superior manner.
my3

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of PARCH GROUND COFFEE, for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
HOWARD WORRELL.
ja23-3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12-6m

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh16te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe13dawte

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. SPEER will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

SILVER PEARL SOAP.
CRUMPTON & CO.,
367 Liberty street.
ole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.
Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of
Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,
and various
Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime, or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

o notquire boilingo half the rubbing, which oder course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting the windows, carpets and furniture from soils and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word al who have tried its superior qualities acknowled it th greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the taade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at
CRUMPTON & CO.'S,
367 LIBERTY street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.
☞ Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, SILVER PEARL SHELL as secured by the inventor by National copy-right. mh8-1y

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,
133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable
For Spring and Summer Sales.
Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the trade, we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.
We also have a large line of PRIME CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.
mh8-1m H. CHILDS & CO.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Offices and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted to be the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Spikes, Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate and Iron, Fire Brick, &c.
Constantly on hand Finman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 146 FIRST and 129 SECOND streets.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2-tf

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agt.

SCHOOL AT EVERGREEN.—The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, May 2d, 1864. A limited number of young Ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Principal. Information in detail furnished on the premises, at Evergreen Hamlet, or on written application to R. HUME, Principal.
Care of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., Pittsburgh.
ap23-tf

MACKEREL.—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
fe3 MILLER & RICKETSON.

BRANDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) man

...y Commercial.

... AND TRADE.

...umors that were afloat yes... our army in Virginia, kept ...everal hours. They were of such ...racter as to make men breathe ... was of short duration, however. ...nessage from headquarters flashed wires, that the appalling reports an... defeat and disaster to our noble ... had no foundation in fact. We are glad that the Department is applying the proper means to discover the perpetrator of such abominable fabrications.

—There is scarcely any change to note in our local money market. The abundant supply of capital at our various discount places has not suffered any very material abatement, and the offering of good paper for discount is not very brisk. The great bulk of the spare means at our banks goes readily into governments.

—The popular subscriptions to the ten-forty loan amounted last week to six millions of dollars. This brings the aggregate sum taken over fifty millions. Three-quarters of the loan yet remain to be negotiated, and from the disposition which is manifested on the part of individuals who are organizing institutions under the National Banking Law, as well as on the part of savings banks and insurance and trust companies, to secure the bonds, it is very probable that the balance of the loan will be taken before the end of the summer months.

—The change in the currency basis at Chicago, says the *Journal*, is apparently working smoothly. Banks and bankers were well prepared for the movement, and every one now sees what folly it would have been to postpone it until the first of July. Money is at present rather close, but as soon as matters and things become reconciled to the change in current funds we shall doubtless have an easy market, as a large quantity of Treasury notes and National Bank notes, which have been held in reserve for a long time, in anticipation of the movement just made, will be out upon the market.

—A querist asks explanations in regard to *Registered* United States Bonds.

They are certificates showing that A. B. is the owner of so much of the Government loan. The certificates are not transferable, except by execution of a power of attorney on the back. Hence, if these certificates are lost or burned, the owner has as direct a remedy as in the case of a check or draft that is made to order and not endorsed.

The interest on registered bonds is payable at the sub-Treasuries, by signing a receipt for the money, by the owner in person, or by his attorney.

In selling registered bonds, all that is necessary is for the party whose name is in the bond to execute the power on the back for a notary or a Government sub-Treasurer.

The purchaser of a registered bond must send the certificate to the Register of the Treasury in Washington, to have a new certificate issued in his or her name, otherwise the interest when it comes due will be found to the name of the former owner.

Registered bonds are decidedly safer to keep than coupon bonds that are passed from hand to hand like bank notes.

Registered bonds are like checks and drafts made to order.

Coupon bonds are like currency notes.

—The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York City

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Loans	$102,983,929	104,179,921	Inc...1,195,477
Specie	23,052,020	22,953,155	Dec... 146,877
Circulation	5,591,832	5,382,367	Dec... 112,471
Deposits	108,561 197	154,426,682	Inc...5,861,485

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$12,964,172	$12,968,850	Inc... $4,68
Loans	24,083,929	24,234,407	Inc...150,477
Specie	3,372,300	3,267,501	Dec... 3,80
Legal Tender	14,469,339	14,647,938	Inc...178,59
Due from Banks	2,385,267	2,360,964	Dec... 24,30
Due to Banks	6,430,275	6,987,534	Inc...227,25
Deposits	28,340,222	28,580,322	Inc...297,52
Circulation	2,186,547	2,191,602	Dec... 44,04

The following explanation from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the several items of the weekly statements of the banks will be read with interest by many of our readers:

Capital Stock—The amount of capital paid up. Whether up, or owns any of its own stock or not, does not appear by this statement.

Loans—All moneyat interest, including loans on demand, discounted Bills, Bills overdue, dividend paying stocks, and U. S. Bonds. Some banks may include Legal Tender interest-bearing notes in this column.

Specie—Gold and Silver coin owned by the Bank Deposits of coin under special contract made since suspension, should not appear under this head.

Legal Tender Notes—United States circulating notes, both common and interest-bearing legal tender.

Due from Banks—Claims against other banks not of the Clearing House Association, viz: Balances subject to draft at sight, checks sent by mail, &c., and bank notes on hand. Loans to banks appear under the second heading, and not in this column.

Due to Banks—Undrawn deposits or credits belonging to banks not of the Clearing House Association.

Deposits—Cash subject to draft at sight by individuals, firms and corporations other than banks.

Circulation—The outstanding promises to pay on demand, issued by the several banks of the Clearing House Association.

—Copper Stocks at Boston, on Tuesday, were steady in price. Central closed at 67; Columbian 7; Franklin, 53; Hancock, 14; Huron, 43½; Isle Royale, 23; Mesnard, 10½; Minnesota, 62; Pewabic, 60; Pittsburgh, 90; Quincy, 88; Rockland, 14; Superior, 104.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, May 19, 1864.

Business was not active. The sales made were merely to supply the wants of the local trade. The weather was pleasant, with occasional showers. The demand for produce continues active. Prices were firm but irregular. Our rivers are in fine navigable order, and freights to the various ports were scarce. Boats have to wait their turn to obtain a load. The season has been a long one, and freight's have held out well. The New York left last evening for Louisville with a full cargo. The Delaware is loading for the same port. The Argonaut No. 2 will be the first boat to leave for St. Louis. Captain Porter says he will leave this evening. The J. R. Gilmore is announced for St. Louis and St. Paul. The Armenia is being fitted up handsomely, and is becoming a favorite on the Upper Mississippi. The Delaware, Capt. Stevens, is announced for Louisville. She will take dispatch. The charmer will leave at noon for Clarksville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Thistle is mounting a pair of new chimneys. She is loading for Cincinnati. Among the sales we note as follows:

BUTTER—Was in steady demand; sales were made at an advance. The receipts have fallen off. Sales of packages were at 25@28c.

BRICK—We note a sale of 50,000 Boliver at $40 ₱ M; sales of Common, taking the run of the kiln, at 39 50; sales of Pressed at $28.

LUMBER—The market was firm with a good demand. The yard prices were: Common, $35; Clear, $50; Planed Flooring, $50; Planed Shelving, $55.

SHINGLES—Sales No. 1 sawed at $6 50; No. 2, $5 50; No. 1 sawed, 18 inches, $7; No. 2 do, 50 50.

LATH—Sales at $3 50.

EGGS—Was in better demand; sales 14 bbls at 18c.

CHEESE—The receipts of new is on the increase, the demand was fully up with the supply. Sales 65 boxes at 14@14½c.

DRIED BEEF—Was steady. Sales 800 lbs at 16@16½c.

BACON—The market continues firm with a good demand for home use, and for export. The stock on hand is not large and is daily diminishing. Our packers say they have made a good season of it. Among the sales we note as follows: Shoulders, 10,000 lbs, 12¾@13c; 4,000 do, 13c. Sides, 8,000 lbs rubbed, 13½@15¾c. Some dealers are holding out for 16c. Hams, 5,000 lbs plain, 17½c. Sugar cured hams, 5,000 lbs at 18¾@19c. Canvassed hams, 1,200 lbs, sold at 20½@21 per lb.

LARD OIL—Was in moderate demand. Sales of 25 bbls No 1 at $1 15.

LARD—The market has been inactive for some time. Sales of 10 bbls at 15½c.

HAY—The receipts have increased and prices have declined. Sales of 9 loads at the scales at $28@35 per ton.

POTATOES—The receipts were large and sales liberal for this market; viz. 190 bbls—assorted, $3 25@3 50 ₱ barrel; 25 do., $5 50.

SOAP—Small sales of silver pearl were made at 59c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market was inactive; the sales made were barely worth noticing. The receipts have been reported as well as the sales. The only transactions made were from store, some 300 bbls., in lots of 20 to 30 bbls., at, extra, $7 00; extra family, $7 75@8 10.

FISH—The demand is improving. The sales were more liberal; viz, herrings, 25 bbls. lake at $6 50; mackerel, sales 10 bbls, No. 3, large, $13 00, and 70 half bbls, do., $7 00; sales 15 bbls, medium No. 3 at $10 50 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—The market was firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions of sugar. Sales of 10 hhds Cuba at 18c; 12 do Porto Rico at 18½@18c; 10 do Orleans at 19@20c. Molasses was steady—prices were the same.

COFFEE—The only sales made was in a small way for local purposes. Rio ranges from 47 @48c.

SALT—Sales of 275 bbls at $2 40 per bbl.

WHISKY—Was inactive. Prices were nominal at $1 25 per gal.

BAGGING—All kinds of feed was in good demand. Sales of two cars from store at $1 40 per cwt.

GRAIN—The market was unsettled. The sales were limited, for the best of all reasons—there was but little stock to operate with.

OATS—Sales of 400 bush from first hands, at 93c from store. Higher rates was obtained.

CORN—Was firm. Sales 750 bush at $1 38@1 40 per bush.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodmann's warehouse were 5 hogsheads and 15 boxes, as follows: Ohio Valley, 1 at $4, 1 at $7 25, 1 at $9 25; 2 hhds Mason county at $10@28; 15 boxes Kentucky Ohio ranging from $1 50 to $20. Receipts ... Demand good for fine Ohio seed leaf,

...ston Pig Iron Market.

... kinds very dull, but prices well ... 50 tons of engarnock sold at $60; and ... lds held at same with small sales. ... American in small supply, 100 ... deliverable at Elizabethport ... English bar, 70 tons refined 73, ... 71 50, both in gold. English ...minal.

RIVER MATTERS

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
New York	Lightner	Louisville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were thirteen feet water in the channel and falling. The weather was changeable.

THE steamer New York left for Louisville last evening with a good trip.

THE steamers America and Lady Franklin are due from Cincinnati.

THE favorite staamer Charmer, Capt. George D. Moore, leaves to-day for Nashville. This boat has superior accommodations, and clever and attentive officers. Our old friend, Capt. Murdock, presides in the office with credit to himself and with profit for the owners.

THE fine steamer J. R. Gilmore, Capt. Jolly, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. The first Clerk is Mr. John Spencer, a clever gentleman, and a careful and correct business man.

THE steamer Thistle is now in charge of Capt. Joseph Bates. We are proud to see our old friend promoted. He is a worthy man, and will do honor to those who have placed him in his present position. The Thistle is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. Our old friend A. White will do the honors in the office.

THE fine packet Delaware will hereafter be commanded by Capt. Charles Stevens, a clever gentleman and a thorough steamboat man—one who has been brought up on the river. The Delaware is a first-class packet, and in charge of her present commander cannot fail to prove a source of revenue to her new owners. Our best wishes attend the new owners.

THE first-class passenger steamer, Argonaut No. 2, Captain J. W. Porter, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is a general favorite with passengers and shippers, and deservedly so. Her speed and accommodations are unsurpassed. The first Clerk is Captain A. McCarty, an experienced and attentive officer. We take pleasure in recommending the boat and officers.

CINCINNATI.

We condense the following from Wednesday's *Commercial*:

The river has risen some four feet during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There are twenty feet hence to Louisville, six and a half feet in the canal, and four and a half feet in the Indiana chute over the falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with ten feet from Portland to Cairo. There are ten feet in the Cumberland, and rising. There are four feet and rising in the Kanawhia, and falling. The Kentucky river is in a fair navigable condition, with five feet from Cogar's Landing to the mouth.

The Eclipse brought seventy-five wounded soldiers from the Cumberland.

Harvy, Davidson & Co., advertise the machinery of the Nettie Miller for sale.

The Avon, Lake Frie, Tigress, Hercules, Horner, Gipsey No. 2, George Albree, and several other towboats arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday with heavy tows of coal.

LOUISVILLE.

The Storm went below yesterday with three barges of hay, and the Champion, with the submarine pump, started to Red River yesterday.

The Mercury and Eclipse, from Nashville, came in light yesterday.

Jerry Cochrane, formerly of Pittsburgh, well known seventy-five years ago, in the palmy days of Ben Shaw, Louis Krouskoff and Col. King, as a famous steamboat clerk, has turned up in this city as good as new, the same Jerry Cochrane, released from the gold mines of California. He is the guest of his old chum and brother "chip," Tom Evans at the Crystal Palace.

The steamboat interest of Madison, Ia., is pretty well represented in Red river, by the Universe, Hazel Dell and Liberty.

The boat owners of that city have lost, since the war, the City of Madison at Vicksburg, the La Crosse and City Belle in Red river, and the Universal in the Ohio river.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Democrat* says: Capt. A. Phillips, has a dispatch from H. Q. Ferguson, of St. Joseph, dated the 14th, which says: "Lacey arrived yesterday, the 13th; water low to Sioux City and Fort Leavenworth, where the Lacey is now. Wind arrived at Sioux City on the 9th inst., and reports river low. She expects to double trip above there; has to spar constantly. The Majors on the 13th, passed Omaha, going up."

The weather was very warm yesterday. Business was quite brisk. The boats seem to be thinning out considerably. No movement demand for steamers to go immediately to White river, is large. The Sultana has already gone; the Olive Branch leaves at 9 o'clock this morning. We understand the Spread Eagle, City, Silver Cloud and Miami also go to White river to-day, and that there is a probability of the Empress and several other steamers leaving for it without delay. The fleet is very considerable, and includes several of the largest boats. They carry troops, horses, &c.

The M. S. Mepham arrived at 11 A. M. from Leavenworth, having handled and performed well on the trip. She brought down 250 passengers, nearly one half of whom were ladies. Her engines are understand to be in fine order, also her machinery. She brought down 250 passengers, nearly one half of whom were ladies. Her engines are understand to be in fine order after shearing, and renders it brittle and harsh, or soft and silky, according as its character is formed by those matters which govern its growth.

The last requisite is the length of the wool or of the fibres composing it, and this is governed by climate changes and the condition of the animal.

Movements of Grain at Toledo.

The receipts at this point for the week ending May 14, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Bar'y bu.	Rye bu.
Total	25,412	64,228	21,159	.....	.....	.....
Prev's week	24,617	58,728	21,159	1,340	.....	.....
Corr'g week, '63	35,580	85,518	29,033	37,747	400	1,080
do '62	239,157	631,470	173,947	66,566	14,850	2,154
do '61	259,290	355,925	118,029	1,239	4,105	7,575
do '60	306,351	580,114	667,007	6,756	6,756	3,360
do '61	259,290	355,925	118,029	1,239	4,105	7,575

The total shipments of Flour, Wheat and Corn were as follows: Flour, barrels, 21,101; Wheat, bushels, 61,340; Corn, bushels, 7,000.

[*Blade.*

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market steady, and sales 139 hhds, including 6 scraps, at $3 2½@3 30; 40 green and damaged lugs at $3 50@5 45; 20 factory do, $7 70@8 90; 15 planters' do, $7 10@9 90; 25 common shipping leaf $10 10@14 90; 8 medium manufacturing leaf, $20 25@25 50; 4 good do, $31 75@37 25; 5 fine do, $45 75 @50, $65 @70 and $85; also, 13 boxes at $3 85@5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 29 hhds were rejected. A very large portion of the offerings consisted of green and frosted, high in case.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

IRON.—There has been no further change during the week; the demand continues good and the market firm for all kinds. We quote

HOT BLAST Pig at $65.

COLD do at at $73@75 per ton.

BAR firm at 7c, and 8c for common and charcoal.

SHEAT, 9c.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

A small cargo was received, but not discharged in season for sales, and the only transactions reported were 7 bales undressed at $115, and 7 do extra choice do at $140 ₱ ton.

MEMPHIS.

The *Bulletin* of the 15th says:

The stream is still receding slowly opposite this point, having fallen about three inches during the past twenty-four hours. The weather is clear and mild, and the dust is becoming disagreeable. Business at the landing is extremely dull, and but a small amount of freight is to be seen either moving or deposited. Arrivals—G. W. Graham, R. M. Runyan, Belle St. Louis, St. Louis; James Watson, Arago, Vicksburg; Rose Hambleton, Helena. Departed—G. W. Graham, St. Louis; R. M. Runyan, White River; Rose Hambleton, Helena; Mississippi, New Orleans.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—D B Rogers, 1 bbl pork; J J Gillespie, 3 boxes mouldings; A B Kuval, 5 bbls turnips; Fahnestock & Co, 8 boxes bottles; Wm Stewart, 2 boxes glassware; A H English, 50 bdls paper; Wm Haslage, 5 boxes cheese; J R Wilden, 25 bundles of paper, Mortland & Co, 9 barrels tobacco; A & E H Chambers, 1 bbl glassware; Bingham & S, 285 sacks oats; Slinger, N & Co, 200 bloomes; McDonald & A, 100 bbls flour; Perkins & Co, 35 bdls P paper, J Keir, 2 pbls eggs; F Van Gorder, 1 bbl eggs; D Fawcett, 187 sacks barley; J S Liggett, 275 sacks wheat; A G Riggs, 2 rolls leather; Schultz, Son & Company, 25 bxs; Chas Gillespie & Co, 7500 ft lumber; Park & Bros, 197 hf blooms; J Dunlevy, 12 bxs cheese; R Robinson & Co, 52 bxs cheese; Schoonmaker & Lank, 46 bxs cheese; J B Canfield, 40 bxs cheese; L H Voigt, 28 bxs cheese; Spencer & McKay, 175 bags barley;

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.—D Hayworth, 40 doz brooms; R R Bunn, 4 bales tow; Hammer & Co, 5 do do; H Gergwig, 5 bbls eggs; H Riddle, 8 bgs potatoes; Culp & Co, 5 bgs of seed; J H Nevin, 25 bbls lard oil; Bingham & Co, 183 bgs shelled corn; McKee & Bro, 9 cks pearls; Harbaugh & Co, 43 cks shoulders; Moorhead & Co, 611 sbals spelter; B A Fahnestock, 50 bbls alcohol, J Dickey, 1 car respers; J F Calvin, 50 bbls whisky; Gregg & Co, 100 bbls flour; McKenon & Co, 100 do do; J Y McLaughlin, 50 green hides; G W Hofstott, 200 do do; W Hussey & Co, 325 bbls flour; Brown & Co, 300 bbls flour; D Wallace, 50 bbls h wines; J Rhodes, 193 sks barley.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Chas C Balsley, 13 bags beans; Seibert & Co, 4 bdls leather; J Cain & Bros, 21 bgs potatoes; R Knox & Co, 200 bbls refided oil; J Barclay, 45 bushels potatoes; Adams & Co, 100 sks oats; North American Oil Company, 34 bbls refined oil.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—Clarke & Co, 20, hhds tobacco, 121 sacks wool, 4 casks ware; Potter & Aiken, 10 bbls potatoes; owners, lot sundries; Head & Metzgar, 4 pkgs produce; M'Bane & Auger, 411 sks corn; C P Markle, 6 pkgs paper; R Honnegur, 6 pkgs ware; Burke, 65 empty bbls; Edwards, 120 obls ale; R Bard, 4 rolls leather; H J Hagan, 56 sks oats.

PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR.—The following named Steamboats have subscribed to the Steamboat Fund of Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair. All other boats subscribing will have their names added to the list:

Little Giant,	New York
Silver Cloud No.	Arcola
Alpha,	Camelia
Minerva,	Paragon,
Charmer,	America
Leonidas,	Julia,
Damsel,	Nevada,
James R. Gilmore,	Armenia
Westmoreland,	Argonaut No.
Vulcan,	Mercury;
Kate Robinson,	Kenton,
Starlight,	Leni Leoti,
Goody Friends,	Glide,
Rover,	M. S. Mepham,
Reserve,	Cherokee, (new.)
Ontario, (new.)	Roanoke, (new.)
Ohio Valley,	Lizzie Martin,
Jewess,	Silver Spray,
Lotus,	Empire City,
Franklin	Golden Era,
Citizen,	Maggie Hays,
Gallatin,	Bertha,
Kate B. Porter,	Olive,
Ida Rees,	Echo No. 2,
Clara Poe,	Delaware,

Capt. Wm. Dean, a new boat, not named.

Capt. Anderson's new boat not yet launched. [ap21

PACKET STEAMERS,

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer **EMMA GRAHAM**, MONROE AYRES, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every **Tuesday**, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every **Friday**, at 8 o'clock, A. M. The new steamer **JULIA**, WM. COULSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every **Saturday**, at 4 P. M., and Zanesville every **Tuesday**, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, Pittsburgh.

H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, nol8 Zanesville, Ohio.

Allegheny River Packet.

For Emlington, Franklin and Oil City.

THIS DAY, May 17, at 4 p. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer LIBERTY, W. S. EVANS, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the foot of Grant street.

☞ Passengers and shippers can depend on this boat remaining regularly in the trade. my17

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.

THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Capt. Conaway, has resumed her old trade, making regular trips, leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired, she well deserves the patronage of the public generally.

JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

ST. LOUIS GOLD MINE PACKET.

For the Gold Mines of Idaho, Virginia City, Bannock City, and the Sinking Water Gold Regions—St. Louis and Fort Benton Freight and Passenger Packet —For Fort Benton and the Great Falls of the Missouri.

THE EXCEEDINGLY LIGHT draught, staunch built, and fast running passenger steamer GEN. U. S. GRANT, Packard, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate points, on WEDNESDAY, May 25th, at 12 O'clock, m.

JOSEPH McENTIER, Agent.

The lightness of draught, and speed of the GEN. GRANT, give every assurance of a quick and pleasant trip to the mines. my15:6

EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS PACKETS.

For Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Galena Stillwater, Muscatine, Dubuque and St. Paul.

ON THURSDAY, May 19, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer J. R. GILMORE, A. J. JOLLY, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. my19

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON THIS SDAY, May 19, 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer ARMENIA, A. C. MCCALLAM, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. my19

For Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Galena Stillwater, Muscatine, Dubuque and St Paul.

ON THIS DAY, May 19, 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer ARGONAUT NO. 2, Captain J. W. Porter Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

ON THIS SDAY, May 19, 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer ARMENIA, A. C. MCCALLAM, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. my19

Cincinnati and Louisville Packets.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON TUESDAY, May 24th. The passenger steamer ROANOKE, Captain —, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. m19

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THIS DAY, May 19, at 10 a. m. The fine passenger steamer DELAWARE, STEVENS, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on boord or to JOHN FLACK, Agent. my19

For Cincinnati & Louisville.

SATURDAY, May 21, 4 p. m. The fine new passenger steamer THISTLE, Capt. Joseph Bates, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. may19

NASHVILLE PACKETS.

For Clarksville and Nashville.

ON THIS DAY, May 19, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer CHARMER, (GEORGE D. MOORE, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. my19

TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.

—The undersigned INSURANCE COMPANIES, of Cincinnati, will take approved

HULL RISKS,

at equitable rates, and will issue POLICIES upon the same, either in the form adopted by the Cincinnati Insurance Companies, or in the form used by the Pittsburgh Insurance Companies, at the option of the parties desiring the insurance.

W. C. MANN,
President of the Magnolia Insurance Co.
W. P. HULBURT,
President of the Buckeye State Insurance Co.
M. L. HARBESON,
President of the Commercial Insurance Co.
STEPHEN MORSE,
President of the American Insurance Co.
HENRY MORTEN,
President of the Central Insurance Co.

dec28:6m]

NOTICE.

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA

SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Are hereby notified that a special meeting will be held at the Company's Office, No. 127 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the propriety of accepting or rejecting an Act of Assembly, approved the 27th day of April, 1864, entitled an act supplementary to an act extending the charter of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

SAMUEL F. FISHER, Secretary and Treasurer.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Markets and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, JR.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BERGNER,
BARCLAY FERGUSON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER,	

Duff's College.

FIFTH-STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOUNDED IN 1840

AND

INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE CHARTER.

THE ONLY INSTITUTION

of the kind IN THE UNION conducted by a practical BUSINESS MAN. Our highest commercial authorities, East and West, pronounce his systems of Bookkeeping unequalled—comprehending every department of business, and yet so skillfully condensed that the attentive student masters the whole in six or eight weeks. It consists of

STOCK BOOKS,

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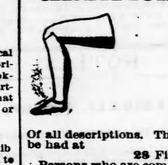

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